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FIVE CENTS A COPY

COVERED WAGON STILL RUMBLES IN TARTAR STATE

Scenes Recalling Patriarchal Days Are Common in Azerbaidjan

MOTORBUS ON ROADS NOMADS IN HILLS

Break From Primitive Ways Already Begun, but It Operates Slowly

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELIZNAN, Armenia—Kazach is a sleepy, dusty little Eastern town, tucked away in a far western corner of the Tartar Republic of Azerbaidjan. Ranges of mountains to the south and west mark the frontier between Azerbaidjan and its neighboring republic, Armenia. The main street of Kazach consists of a straggling row of shops, which sell a variety of products, from the round grapes of the region, which cost less than bread per pound, to the lambskin wool hats, which are so much worn by the Caucasian peasants. In the public square of the little town is a squat statue of Lenine, whose figure often appears more and more Asiatic, in pictures, posters and statues, as one penetrates farther east in the Soviet Union.

I had come to Kazach unexpectedly, because it is the starting point of a motorbus line which cuts across the northern part of Armenia to the capital of that country, Erivan, and thereby saves the traveler from Baku, in Azerbaidjan, the necessity of following the roundabout train route through Tiflis. The local authorities in Kazach, all drawn from the local Muhammadan population, assured me that I was the first foreigner to visit their town since ecords had been kept after the Revolution.

When I found that the departure of the motorbus from Kazach was not in any way timed to agree with the arrival of the train at the neighboring station, but left a hiatus of several hours, I began to cherish doubts as to whether the distinction of being the first foreign visitor to Kazach quite compensated for the inconvenience and delay of this new route to Erivan. But my misgivings were dispelled soon after the rattletrap motorbus of the Zakavtopromotorg, the organization which directs the Caucasian bus services, had begun to climb up from Kazach, baking in the August heat, to the cool Armenian mountain resort of Delizhan.

For the trip happened to coincide with the descent of a whole army of Azerbaidjan nomads from the Ar-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Hungary Faces Democratic and Economic Issues

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—It is becoming increasingly clear here that Count Bethlen's greatest problems of the present session are first the growing demand for a greater democratic control in political life, and, secondly, the solution of the economic and credit crisis now pervading the whole state.

Many well-informed observers are convinced that Hungary is at the cross-roads between a thoroughgoing dictatorship and a movement toward real democratic control. Discussions and warnings regarding a dictatorship which have appeared in different sections of the local press with their consequent attempt to explain them away have caused much uneasiness.

Regarding the economic situation, Count Bethlen replying to questions put to him at the conference of the Christian Economic Party, declared that it was quite wrong to attempt to trace responsibility for the position to the present Government. Hungary had endeavored by the conclusion of trade treaties with other nations to secure the reduction of agrarian customs duties, but its chief market for wheat, which is Czechoslovakia, had been lost through the high Czechoslovak duties.

Hungary was surrounded by an unsurmountable customs wall. The demand for government economy is to be met to some extent by economies in the new budget amounting to 40,000,000 pengoe, that is about 4 per cent of the total expenditure, but the carrying out of a large economy program was only possible over a long period. The government hoped to devote a part of the loan obtainable from the Swedish match trust to granting long-term credits to agriculture.

HARD BLOW AIMED AT WET CONVENTIONS

CHICAGO (AP)—The National Exhibit Managers Association at their second annual convention approved a resolution asking convention exhibitors throughout the country to "abate" what they term the "liquor nuisance."

The resolution in part disapproves the "lavish, unwarranted and wholesale dispensing of liquor in hotel rooms and elsewhere by exhibitors and others attending conventions."

The resolution said the "practice is an unnecessary expense contrary to good business ethics, and tends to discourage attendance by men who could profit by and contribute to the convention."

Exhibit managers will submit the resolution to their respective organizations for their action.

British Premier Greatly Impressed by His Welcome to United States

Ramsay MacDonald Tells London Audience That Americans Are Sympathetic With the British People —Warns That New Movement Has Only Begun

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister was welcomed home by members of the National Labor Club at the Friends Meeting House and declared that the warmth of his reception almost made him feel that he was back in America again.

"I can assure you," he said, "that in the whole of my life I have never met a people who can be more enthusiastic in the welcome they give a stranger than the people of the United States and Canada have shown themselves to be. It was a great trip. We went out to the United States. Any number of people gave us solemn and serious warning not to take the risk. But if there is a doctrine that I have been preaching insistently for a great number of years it is the doctrine that you have to take risks in order to get peace. I took them and I think I was wholly justified in doing so.

"One thing was very illuminating and enlightening. In one of the speeches I made, and which was broadcast all over America, I put in a plea for the British affection for their navy. I felt if I merely talked the things the American people had been accustomed to hear for a great number of years, I might be received with consideration, but the effect would not be so good as it would be if I could succeed in showing the American people some of our own special affections that gave those of us who are dealing with armament matters special and peculiar difficulties.

"One night I ventured upon the somewhat delicate and difficult task of telling the American people of some of the troubles we had, not because we are a warlike people but because we have inherited certain sentiments. I explained to them what the navy meant in our history and the sentimental leanings we had inherited regarding the navy. I was

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

BIG ANTI-MANIU AFFAIR STAGED IN BUCHAREST

Paid Averescans Brought Into Rumanian Capital—Little Enthusiasm

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—A stranger in Bucharest recently would have thought that a revolution was in course of formation, for the capital was literally invaded by over 20,000 (they themselves declare they numbered 40,000), coming from almost every corner of the kingdom and with a general at their head.

They were organized by groups as they came from various departments and paraded in the same fashion, carrying banners which denounced the Government in daring terms. One very conspicuous group wore fezzes and proved to be more Turkish than the Turks themselves; they came from a district in Dobrudja, which has changed little since the days of Turkish rule. The parade was colorful, both in dress and character. There were a few well-dressed men, and no women, in the ranks, and it was probably only the former who knew what it was all about.

Paid to Demonstrate

Those who came from the provinces, in peasant clothes for the most part, were said to have been paid, in addition to having all expenses of the journey met. Another large number which helped to crowd the streets and join in the half-hearted shouts which were intermittently given, was formed of casual workers or idlers who sell their services to any demonstration leader who happens along. At every occasion these, as well as those from the country who had traveled all night in third class coaches sought every occasion during the long march to sit down and acted in every way like mercenary soldiers on the road. A less enthusiastic lot it would be difficult to imagine.

The leader of the army was General Averescu, ex-Prime Minister, chief of the so-called People's Party, which has long been used as a tool by the Liberals, whose policy of nationalism since the war brought Rumania to the difficult position she occupies today. In 1926, when the popularity of Juliu Maniu's party threatened the Liberal Government, it simply stepped aside and asked the King to put the general and his handful of followers into office, and, with the hidden support of the Liberals, it continued office until the same party decided to return and, without warning, they stepped into office one morning while the Averescan ministers went out on the streets.

The Liberals are said to have financed the demonstration and it is still believed they were behind the recent Fascist plot, which failed so conspicuously. They have been beaten by a more liberal government than themselves, but it appears

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Basel Named Home of New World Bank

BADEN-BADEN, Ger. (AP)—Basel, city of northwest Switzerland, was chosen as the site for the new bank for international settlements by the organizing committee here.

This decision, reached by the committee which is drawing up statutes for the institution, was made at the expense of further collaboration of the Belgian delegation, which left for Brussels after that city had been rejected as the bank site.

The designation was agreed upon after three weeks of deadlock, during which the claims of Brussels and London had been uppermost, with France and Italy supporting Belgium, and Great Britain, Japan, and Germany upholding London. The Americans expressed no preference.

LETTERS SHOW RESERVE NOTES

WASHINGTON (AP)—A letter of the alphabet creates a neater appearance than a numeral in the opinion of Treasury officials, and for that reason a change is to be made shortly in the new Federal Reserve notes. The contemplated notes will be designated by letters from A to L. They will be issued as soon as banks request a new supply.

STIMSON LEADER OF UNITED GROUP TO NAVY PARLEY

While Not Pacifists, All Four Are in Accord With Hoover Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Hoover's civilian delegation to the London naval conference undertake their historic mission in complete accord with his policy of disarmament.

Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, who will be chairman of the delegation, is a former Secretary of War and he served in the army during the World War, but he is a sincere believer in disarmament and peace and untiringly co-operated with President Hoover in the months of negotiations that made the London Conference possible.

Of the four members of the delegation whose selection has either been officially announced or informally indicated—Colonel Stimson, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, David Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas—the first three served in the army during the World War and Mr. Robinson, as a member of the Senate, voted for the declaration of hostilities.

None of these men have ever been associated with the pacifist viewpoint; yet all have supported past projects of peace. All are wholeheartedly behind the President's program of naval curtailment.

Such a situation not only aids the coming conference, but affects the effort to obtain Senatorial approval of the treaty.

Italy's Reported Change of Naval Policy Doubted

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Report that Italy will join hands with the United States and Great Britain in supporting abolition of submarines at the five-power naval conference is received with much skepticism here.

The French are not at all prepared to adopt such a course at present, for it is the firm belief of both experts and public that submarines offer practically the only means of defense which a minor naval power possesses against the more powerful navies.

Moreover, it is pointed out in well-informed circles that if Signor Mussolini were to adopt the course attributed to him, it would be a reversal of his attitude on the question of submarines, to which he has always attached importance. Thus the report is believed to be entirely erroneous.

DEFENSE BILL AIDS BRITISH PRISONERS

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The "poor prisoners' defense bill," a measure to insure that at no stage in their preliminary trial should accused prisoners unable to pay for legal advice be without this early protection, has passed its second reading unanimously in the House of Commons, and is now regarded as certain to become law.

At present a poor person charged with any offense before a magistrate is not entitled to legal advice until later stages of trial. He thus, even if subsequently proved innocent, is often prejudiced in defense.

The bill was introduced by Robert H. Thurton, Conservative, but warmly indorsed by J. R. Clynes, Home Secretary, on behalf of the Labor Government. All those who spoke on the measure agreed that it should become law as a measure of equality between rich and poor. It is based on recommendations of a committee appointed by the late Government in 1925.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1929

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18
Sporting News—Page 14
Financial News—Page 17

FEATURES

Home Building, Equipment, Gardening 8
Interior Decoration and Antiques.... 9
Book Reviews and Literary News.... 10
The Home Forum 11
Self-Abnegation
[With German Translation]
Theater and Art News 12
Music News of the World..... 13
Educational 15
Radio—Aviation 16
Daily Features 21
Editorials 22

TARDIEU OBTAINS MAJORITY OF 79 ON INITIAL TEST

New French Premier and Briand Carry Chamber in Confidence Vote

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—André Tardieu's Government carried a vote of confidence, 332 votes to 253, a much larger majority than had been expected.

The result was largely due to Aristide Briand's eloquent defense of the foreign policy of the Cabinet. He was moved to an effort which the Chamber of Deputies admitted equaled, if not surpassed, any speech which he had made in recent years. It was his own policy which he was out to defend, the policy which he initiated at Locarno, and which he desires to crown by a reconciliation between France and Germany.

It was to this policy that he nailed his flag, prepared if necessary to go down fighting, for he made it clear in the ringing challenge with which he left the tribune that a hostile vote would mean not only the defeat of the Tardieu Government but his refusal to accept the post of Foreign Secretary in another cabinet.

"Reject my policy and you reject me," were the warning words which he hurled at the Chamber.

Briand Challenges Critics

Thus the keynote of M. Briand's speech was one of bold defiance to all his critics and it had the ring of sincerity in it which made it a far more impressive appeal than if he had used his skill to catch votes. He began by declaring that his policy was the same today as it had been when he was a member of Raymond Poincaré's Government, or indeed before the war when he stood for security by insisting on an increase in expenditure for guns.

Taking the treaty in his hands, M. Briand quoted the passage referring to the occupation of the Rhineland, proving conclusively that the treaty never intended occupation as a measure of military security but as a guarantee for reparations, which had come to an end when the Germans were fulfilling their obligations.

That, in M. Briand's opinion, would be achieved by the ratification of the Hague agreements. Reading from the treaty again, M. Briand showed occupation was in-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Nanking to Open General Attack on 'People's Army'

SHANGHAI (AP)—Dispatches from Hankow received by Rengo, Japanese news service, state the Nationalists have ordered the launching of a general offensive against the Kuomin-chun, or "people's army," now in revolt in Honan Province. Advices say Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, head of both the civil and military forces of the Nationalists, would be personally in command.

General Chiang ordered the first and second Nationalist divisions to take a position on the Mihsien front, where the Government is said to have won a victory. Many casualties are reported on both sides.

The Japanese dispatches say General Chiang's shock troops are driving the rebels westward.

Shanghai pirates captured and looted the steamer Kwangchi en route to Wenchow, releasing the ship the next day.

The Rev. Ulrich Kreutzen of Calumet, Mich., was taken captive by bandits at Weiyuenkow, 75 miles southeast of Wuchang, and held for a ransom of $10,000 Mex., which his Franciscan mission was asked to pay.

TIENTSIN, China (AP)—Negotiations are being carried on for the ransom of Aaron Brenner, partner in Brenner Brothers, New York fur dealers, who was kidnaped by a gang of alleged Russian bandits from Harbin. The captive wrote a letter to his brother stating the bandits demanded immediate ransom of $500,000.

Professor of Police Methods Teaches How to Halt Crime Before Commission

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A quiet man, dressed in a conservative business suit, was lecturing to a group of 20 intent students, speaking rapidly, but choosing each word with care, exhibiting a vocabulary that fairly bristled with technical phrases. He was the first professor ever appointed by the University of Chicago who was not himself a college graduate, conducting the first class in police organization and administration ever offered by an American university.

Prof. August Vollmer, formerly chief of police of Berkeley, Calif., typifies the new school of police executives. His lack of a college diploma is no indication of the extent of his education; his widespread and tireless search for more knowledge with which to meet the problems of his profession have achieved the same end. He has been called by competent authorities the outstanding exponent of modern police methods in the United States.

His class, too, is no more the typical college class than their teacher is an old-style policeman. Four of the students are police officers themselves; four others are special federal prohibition agents, members of the United States Intelligence Service, one is a finger-print expert from an Iowa police department; one is a policewoman; the rest are graduate students of the University of Chicago, all interested in the work of enforcing the law as a profession.

The lecturer's subjects would be a revelation to those who think of ability to walk a beat, to direct traffic and to shoot straight, when necessary, as the only qualifications for a policeman. Professor Vollmer teaches preventive police work: ways to combat crime before it happens. He emphasizes action that will prevent recurrences, not merely confine the offender in jail for a few weeks or months. He has enlisted the aid of as many mechanical inventions as possible and is seeking more.

In addition to his work at the university, Professor Vollmer is an associate of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. He says he is carrying out researches and experiments at Chicago that he hopes will prove of value to the federal board. And he is making progress, he reports, in a campaign to uni- pol'ce practices in the United States, especially in the matter of keeping records and statistics.

Famous Ship Returning to South Polar Seas

Underwood

The Discovery, first used by Capt. Robert F. Scott on an expedition to the antarctic in 1901, is carrying the exploration party led by Sir Douglas Mawson. In the oval are Captain Harley, the official photographer (left), and the chief officer. The ship is shown at the docks at Cape Town, South Africa, where it recently arrived after a journey starting at London Aug. 1.

HAITIAN EDICT LIMITS ELECTION TO MINOR POSTS

Politics Is Turned Upside Down by Decree of President—Opponents Organize

By United Press

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—A presidential decree limiting the national elections on Jan. 10, next, to local offices, instead of including the Presidency and Congress among the places to be filled by popular vote, has turned the Haitian political campaign upside down. The decree provides that the new President will be elected for the third consecutive time by the Council of State, a body appointed by and responsible to the President.

Political opponents of President Luis Borno have launched a vigorous campaign against the decree, believing that it means a continuation of the Borno administration.

President Borno's explanation of his action asserts that "groups of blind politicians have continued to misinterpret the most laudable moves of the Government and have created by their machinations, among the credulous and impressionable population, a dangerous spirit favorable to the worst impulses leading to disorder.

"In the presence of such a situation I have the imperious duty to consider solely, as always, the superior interests of the Republic and to decide that the elections of Jan. 10, 1930, will be exclusively communal elections."

Under the original Constitution of Haiti a president could be elected for four years and re-elected for another four years, but would have to step down for four years before running again. After a third term he would be permanently ineligible.

In January, 1928, 13 articles of the original Constitution were amended. Under one amendment the President is elected for a six-year term, and he is not eligible for re-election until after an interval of six years, when he may again be elected. This change in the Constitution allows a citizen 12 out of 18 years in two terms of six years. Twelve years is the limit.

All Amendments Passed

All the amendments to the Constitution were put to popular vote and passed with an overwhelming majority. The Opposition declares that Borno will interpret the constitutional amendment in such a manner that his third term of office, a term which will be almost as long as both previous terms together, is a possibility.

The 21 members of the Council of State are appointed and dismissed by the President personally. The Opposition argues that Mr. Borno could, if he wished, easily install sufficient Bornoites to assure his re-election. Two-thirds of the 21 councillors can elect the President.

President Borno has many followers. They point out that he is brilliant and well educated, is a lawyer,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

HARVARD HEAD URGES YOUNGER ENTRANCE AGE

Hopeful Sign, Says Dr. Lowell, and Makes for Better Scholarship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The present tendency of students to enter college at a younger age is a hopeful sign which should become more general with improvement in secondary schools, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, asserted in an address here.

"It is a great deal better to get boys into college earlier than to cut down the college course from four to three years," he declared.

With the development of American universities, Dr. Lowell said, the entrance age of students tended to increase, so that the average age of freshmen entering Harvard advanced from a little over 17 years in the middle of the last century to almost 19 years 4 months in the period 1886-1890. Now it is about 18 years 4 months, he added, "about what it was in 1870, and with the improvement of the secondary schools it will continue to decrease."

Parents need have no apprehension about their children entering college at an early age, Dr. Lowell asserted, for statistics show that "the younger the boys are at college the better behaved and better scholars are they."

Characterizing all "real education" as "self-education," Dr. Lowell said that young people, however, need guidance to lead them to an interest which will develop them as they develop it. He described the proposed college houses at Harvard, the first two of which, each accommodating 250, will be opened next September, he said. Students and tutors will live together in the college houses, and distinguished professors also will be among the residents.

Dr. Lowell deprecated the tendency of American universities to imitate German institutions. "The German university is wholly a place for professional education," he declared. "Our college is for all that is not professional. We are more nearly akin to the English universities. Our particular purpose is to fit people to live."

130-Mile Pace Keeps Flier at Standstill

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Army fliers at Rockwell Field are discussing a story told by Lieut. I. A. Woodring, who reported he flew for about 30 minutes, high above Tia Juana, Mexico, at an air speed of 130 miles an hour, without making any progress, due to terrific wind velocity.

Equipped with oxygen tanks and other apparatus for flying at a high altitude, Lieutenant Woodring took off from Rockwell Field, planning to join a plane piloted by Lieut. W. R. Casey, 25,000 feet up.

"By the time I made that altitude," said Lieutenant Woodring, "I found myself over Tia Juana. Heading for the field again, I cruised for half an hour at 130 miles per hour. At the end of that time I was still over Tia Juana."

WAR SUBSTITUTE IS WORLD'S NEED, SAYS SHOTWELL

Armament Today Nation's Entire Mobilized Strength, Pacific Group Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KYOTO, Japan—Disarmament in the Pacific Ocean area held the center of the stage here when the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations discussed ways and means of maintaining peace among the nations represented at this international gathering.

Prof. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University declared disarmament alone is no guarantee of world peace, that the armaments of nations lie in their factories as much as in their arsenals, and that renunciation of war means also a guarantee of the pacific use of natural science.

"The supreme lesson of the last war," said Dr. Shotwell, "was that the whole mobilized strength of the nation is the measure of its security, and that political and economic strategy are as much involved in victory or defeat as the actual forces engaged; for they determine what forces shall be engaged and how long they can endure.

"The armament of a modern industrial nation is the entire mobilized strength, the major part of which is not in armies or navies at all but in the factories of peacetime production. Renunciation of war as a whole means renouncing it by sea, by land or in the air. It means at the same time a guarantee for the pacific use of natural science instead of turning it to the uses of destruction.

"No magical formula can rid the world at a single moment of an instrument of policy as old as policy itself. We have to work out the substitutes for war, or the world will suffer from oppression, injustice and the atrophy of progress."

Charles P. Howland of the Council of Foreign Relations in New York took part in the discussions, as did former Ambassador Hanihara and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Significance of

Armistice Day

Encouraging and impressive progress toward permanent peace has been made since the laying down of arms 11 years ago.

A review of these forward strides, together with news and editorials on the observance of the day, will appear

Monday

HOOVER BUDGET FOSTERS ACTIVE FEDERAL POLICY

Turn From Rigid Economy Evident in First Figures From White House

LARGER FUND GIVEN RIVERS AND HARBORS

Comparison With Coolidge's 1928 Expenditures Difficult —Army Aviation Backed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Preliminary figures for the first Hoover budget were given out at the White House and call for expenditures totaling approximately $3,830,000,000 in the fiscal year 1930-31. This total includes all estimates except the item of appropriation to the revolving fund of the farm board.

Government officials have been working on the budget figures for six months. The total estimate now given out by President Hoover offers the first direct evidence on the financial policy to be followed by the present Administration. Although the figure announced at the White House is less than the total expenditures in the last year of the Coolidge Administration, it is considerably more than the parallel estimate of expenditures submitted to Congress a year ago by Mr. Coolidge.

The probability, therefore, is strong that there will be no decrease in government costs in the coming fiscal year, and that the Coolidge policy of rigid economy has definitely given away to a Hoover policy of constructive expenditures.

Fair Comparison Difficult

The actual cost of government in the last fiscal year under the Coolidge Administration was $3,941,000,000 as against the estimate for the coming year of $3,830,000,000 now submitted by Mr. Hoover. The Coolidge figure carried in addition a sum of $150,000,000 for the farm board. However, it is pointed out that the two sets of figures are not subject to final comparison, since the Hoover figures are preliminary estimates, while the Coolidge figures are of completed expenditures.

The Hoover budget, which will be submitted to Congress on the first Monday of December, makes it practically certain that the first year of the Hoover Administration will show considerably larger appropriations than the last year of the preceding Administration. The preliminary estimate is always increased during the year by additional expenditures which are grouped under deficiency appropriation bills.

The comparable figure with the preliminary Hoover budget estimate of $3,830,000,000 is the preliminary figure submitted by Mr. Coolidge to Congress one year ago, which set expected Treasury appropriation at $3,672,000,000, or approximately $158,000,000 less than Mr. Hoover's estimate.

Flood Control Work

The only details of the budget given out so far deal with the additional sums to be spent for waterways and flood control, and with the five-year army aviation program.

Mr. Hoover plans a substantial increase in flood control and waterway work over the Coolidge estimate last year of about $50,000,000 for rivers and harbors and $30,000,000 for Mississippi flood control. These sums will probably be increased by at least $15,000,000, divided among $5,000,000 for rivers and harbors and $5,000,000 for flood control work, and another $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 for the Ohio River construction work.

No estimate is given of the amount to be appropriated for the farm board, in addition to the $150,000,000 capital already provided. Congress has authorized a revolving fund of $500,000,000 and additional sums may be required in the coming fiscal year.

The army aviation program which was to have been completed in five years is dragging and Mr. Hoover intends to ask Congress for authority to carry the work into the sixth year.

Detailed figures of the budget will be made available in about a week.

Argentine Railway Strike Called Off

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—After a three-day trial, union leaders decided to discontinue their "progressive" strike against Argentine railroads, which involved increasing the length of a short suspension of work of all union employees by 15 minutes daily, and are now considering measures to institute a system of working strictly according to the rules and regulations of the Government and transportation companies.

Under the proposed scheme, no railroad employee would board or descend from a train until it was at an absolute standstill, and would not perform any duty not strictly belonging in his category.

Union leaders believe such a plan would hopelessly delay train service and force railroad managers to accede to their demands for higher wages and better working conditions.

SKY TRIPPERS SEE MOVIE SHOW IN AIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—An aerial motion picture show has been held. Successful experiments were conducted for two days aboard Transcontinental Air Transport planes.

The machine used weighs less than 34 pounds. The screen hung in the front of the passenger cabin directly behind the pilot's cockpit is 20 by 24 inches. A special shade eliminates the necessity of darkening the cabin.

TANGLE OF LAWS NEEDS PRUNING, SAYS ROOSEVELT

Demand of Laity Must Be Met, New York Governor Tells Columbia Men

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Declaring that the time has come to apply "the pruning knife of legislation to our complicated and conflicting laws," Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt urged the members of court, and bar, and other legal authorities, to take the lead in helping to make justice simple and inexpensive to obtain, in an address before a dinner of the alumni association of the Columbia Law School. Governor Roosevelt graduated from the school 22 years ago.

Hundreds of jurists and lawyers from many states heard his plea for speeding and simplifying the machinery of justice. Charles J. McDermott, president of the association, presided.

Governor Roosevelt declared that so much red tape, procrastination, confusion in the "patch work additions" to codes and statutes, and so many purely technical ways of evading the real question of guilt and innocence have grown up around the law that, while those of large means may not shackle justice, they can, at least, "shoe her feet with leaden sandals."

Governor Roosevelt said he did not propose a mere technical revision of the statutes, but a deeper study of the whole subject by a body of citizens, representing the bench, the bar and chiefly the layman. He told how he was obliged to veto legislation which provided for a body, formed at his suggestion, to study the subject because the commission as set up was composed "principally of members of the Legislature—lawyers, of course, and the rest confined to the legal fraternity also."

"A commission of this kind, in my opinion, could not possibly successfully carry forward the work," he continued. "It is the laymen and not the legal profession who are bitterly complaining of the costliness and slowness of justice. It does not alter the statement that bar associations and eminent jurists have agreed that the people are fundamentally right in their complaint.

"Such being the case, any body created to remendy these conditions must have on it a large proportion of laymen who know what is the matter and who understand what it is that their fellow laymen are complaining about." Governor Roosevelt nevertheless urged the aid of lawyers and judges in this work.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, emphasized the necessity for a re-testing and reforming of laws and legal procedure, declaring that regulation had become an obsession with the people of the United States.

HAITIAN EDICT LIMITS ELECTION TO MINOR POSTS

(Continued from Page 1)

linguist, diplomat and politician. They maintain that his decisions are fearless efforts to promote prosperity. They say that they can show that Haiti has prospered under the Borno régime, while the Opposition claims it has never experienced so much misery.

"National League" Formed

The Opposition is forming a "National League for Constitutional Action" with three aims:

1. To demand strict observance of the sixth constitutional amendment which prohibits immediate re-election of a president or for a third term of office. (Mr. Borno has served two terms: 1922-26 and his second term ends in 1930);

2. To demand application of the constitutional texts relative to legislative elections;

3. To hasten the "return of sovereign rights of the Nation."

Editorial opinion is divided along party lines, with the Government press upholding the President's decision and Opposition papers denouncing it. In the hills, there are hundreds of thousands of Haitians who apparently take no interest in politics or the elections.

TARDIEU OBTAINS CONFIDENCE VOTE ON INITIAL TEST

(Continued from Page 1)

tended to be a joint affair and that France could not therefore remain in the Rhineland alone.

German Friendship Essential

He opposed prolonging occupation in any event, for his policy was to cultivate the good will and friendship of Germany that they might solve the problems of Europe together. For this, generosity and courage were needed but the practice of these virtues was not likely to diminish the prestige of France.

Thus it was toward a new Europe, the United Europe of his dreams that M. Briand pointed the way. His cry was to look with good will toward the future and to forget the hatreds of the past. Thus speaking of the Saar district, he asked how could the fate of some millions of Germans be disposed of against their will.

Conceived in his grand style, M. Briand's speech nevertheless contained many sly flashes of humor at the expense of his critics. Like the skillful conductor of an orchestra, M. Briand played on all strings of human feelings, now sweeping applause from the Left now from the Right or with hand uplifted rousing the whole Chamber to a crescendo of handclapping.

With lightning strokes he dealt first with one then another of his critics, until M. Franklin-Bouillon was silenced and Georges Marin, leader of the dissentient conservatives, faded into significance. From the reception that M. Briand received from all quarters of the Chamber, it seemed certain that the Government had been saved by his speech, but members of the Right continued their interpolations, and no one could say what size the majority would be, for deputies may be moved to intense enthusiasm by eloquence and yet cast their votes for personal reasons against an orator.

But when M. Tardieu finally rose to reply to points that had been made against the Government, it was clear that the dangerous currents were running less strongly and although voting took place in a scene of excitement there was no doubt the Government would emerge victorious.

The verdict proved that the French Parliament can rise superior to petty intrigues and personal ambitions on which so many French governments have been wrecked.

Speech Gratifies Germans

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Aristide Briand's speech in the Chamber of Deputies caused much gratification here, although André Tardieu's speech was slightly disappointing. Wilhelmstrasse considers it excellent that M. Briand avowed his course to be unchanged and that the old standards would be upheld.

BIG ANTI-MANIU AFFAIR STAGED IN BUCHAREST

(Continued from Page 1)

that they will not rest until they have turned the people against the Maniu régime, which represents higher ideals of a liberal and just government than have hitherto been introduced into Rumania.

Intrigues in Party

Due to intrigues which have tried to dismember the party by separating the two branches, that is, those from the old kingdom and those from the newly acquired provinces, Mr. Maniu has been taxed to keep his leaders and cabinet together, but there are no signs of retreat. The only way the Maniu Government can be placed in a minority at present is by a division of the two branches, and although the enemy is at work, this is not held likely. The two branches combined represent the will of the people.

It is hoped that return to the old methods of bayonet-voting will not be sanctioned nor the old method of ousting governments. The untold progress which has been made in the past year, including relationship with western Europe, which no previous government was able to establish, should speak louder than political demonstrations which promise to become the order of the day as the parliamentary season approaches, and the good judgment of the Rumanian people, whose eyes are continually turned westward, will surely not withdraw its support during the coming decisive days.

Lake Keuka Dynamos Start Generating

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PENN YAN, N. Y.—The Lake Keuka plant and substation, first unit in a large hydroelectric project which eventually could be used to supply all western and central New York with current, has just produced its first power here. Water was dropped 385 feet from a reservoir headwaters to Lake Keuka, said to be the highest head of water in New York State.

The plant, part of the so-called Lamoka project, visiooned 14 years ago by Robert O. Hayt, Corning engineer who aided in the development, cost approximately $8,000,000. A total of $12,000,000 will have been spent, it was said, by the time another generating plant is built at Dresden to take advantage of the fall from Lake Keuka to Lake Seneca. The plants will be capable of producing 40,000 horsepower.

The plant just placed in service is operated by the Lamoka Power Corporation. Water is supplied through a two-mile canal from Lakes Lamoka and Waneta, where waters from the watershed and those of the Cohocton River have been harnessed.

American Romance Moving Eastward

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Romance and adventure in America are now to be found in New York, rather than on the fading frontiers of the West, according to Andre Siegfried, economist and author, in an address before the League of Political Education.

Mr. Siegfried based his analysis on personal observations made during visits here which began in 1898, on those made by his father during the Civil War and by his grandfather in 1831, "when the atmosphere and appearance of society were still exotic and colonial."

The change has occurred, he said, since 1897, when the West was still mystically associated with the idea of adventure, wealth, hope and human liberty.

RESCUE BRINGS CITATION

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. B. Pinkham and Augustus B. Hamor, keepers of the Egg Rock Light Station in Maine, were commended for bravery by the commissioner of lighthouses. They were cited for rescuing the lumber-laden schooner Lillian Louise on Oct. 30, after it had become stranded near the light. After taking the crew off, the two lighthouse keepers gave them lodging until they could be transported to land.

SEAWAY REPORT ASKED

WASHINGTON (AP)—An immediate report from Major-General Brown, chief of army engineers, on the practicability of the proposed river overland seaway from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico, was asked in a resolution by Senator Frazier (R.), of North Dakota.

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CHICAGO UNION PLANT CALLED FRESH RACKET

New Cleansing Establishment Said to Threaten Domination of Business

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Domination of the cleaning and dyeing business by racketeers is threatened here by the establishment of a plant being built by a union in this industry, it is declared by G. L. Hostetter, executive secretary of the Employers' Association of Chicago.

The new plant, said to be the "largest in the world," and ready for operation in January, will compete with the employing cleaners and dyers. According to Mr. Hostetter, it is actually an attempted invasion by a third "racketeering element" of a field of business in which Al Capone and Frank Moran, said to be rival underworld leaders, have already become established.

Mr. Hostetter said that the promoter of the new plant is charged with much of the racketeering that has taken place in the industry. The cream of the workers, members of the Cleaners', Dyers' and Pressers' Union, will be employed in the new plant, and those left in the cleaners and dyers plants must do the bidding of the union chiefs, Mr. Hostetter forecast.

"This man's company will have first call on the business of the neighborhood tailor," said Mr. Hostetter, "for the neighborhood tailor also is a member, however unwillingly, of an allied union. Another organizer of the new company is undoubtedly expected to control the chauffeur delivery situation to advantage, as he is business agent of Local 705, International Brotherhood of Teamsters."

In an effort to combat this enterprise, the employing cleaners and dyers locked out members of the union. Negotiations for a settlement are now in process. This situation raises a question of greater importance than one involving the cleaners and dyers alone, said Mr. Hostetter. It raises the challenge, he declared, as to whether criminals are to control the great commercial enterprises of this city, because, fattening on one, they will eventually turn to others, or other criminals will imitate them in various lines of enterprise.

He reviewed the alliance of Capone with a cleaning and dyeing establishment. This was looked upon as a move by a master cleaner to obtain freedom from the racketeering tactics of other cleaners through the respect they would have for the menace of Capone's name. There has been surprisingly little molestation of this cleaner since the liaison was made.

"Another move closely paralleling this has been made during the past year by Moran. It is known that the Moran forces were 'taken in' to the business of another plant."

WAR SUBSTITUTE IS WORLD'S NEED, SAYS SHOTWELL

(Continued from Page 1)

Jerome D. Greene of New York, who heads the American Council in the institute.

The Kyoto conference closed its two weeks' session on Nov. 9.

Institute Closes

KYOTO, Japan (AP)—A farewell luncheon at which overseas delegates entertained their Japanese hosts ended the Institute of Pacific Relations, which has been holding its biennial session here.

Summarizing results of the conference, leaders declared it had at least promoted a Sino-Japanese understanding. It was remarked that so many prominent Chinese and Japanese leaders had not met before in the past decade.

At an informal dinner, Japanese and Chinese mingled freely, singing together. Their musical efforts included a number of American college songs, which many, educated in America, had learned while in school.

ANGLO-ARGENTINE CREDIT IS DISCUSSED

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Details of the Anglo-Argentine mutual credit of 100,000,000 pesos ($42,000,000) have been discussed by President Hipolito Irigoyen and Sir Malcolm Robertson, British Ambassador.

The agreement will be submitted to Congress as soon as the British Government approves the arrangements, La Epoca, the semi-official organ, announced. The Anglo-Argentine mutual credit arrangement was effected by the British commercial mission which visited Argentina last month.

'More Margin' Call Fills Empty Street

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"More margin," came a voice in three raucous repetitions, and Patrolman Florentine St. Angelo ceased twirling his nightstick as he strolled his beat in East Eighty-first Street, to scan sharply the neighborhood for some wandering victim of frenzied finance.

It was late, and the street was empty, but—"More margin," the acute and repetitious cry taunted, so he trailed it up the block, until, at the corner of Fifth Avenue it seemed to be at his very feet, and he looked down. The voice was that of a parrot, its green and yellow plumage a brave sight even in the dark, and the appearance of the patrolman had no effect on its vocabulary.

Even in the Sixty-seventh Street police station, housed in an inverted wire waste basket, through the mesh of which a nightstick was thrust for perch, the parrot grimly held out for "more margin."

World Friendship Set as School Goal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The schools can play an important part in fostering international friendship and teaching children that they are members of a world society that is working for the good of all, Dr. William Fletcher Russell, dean of Teachers College, Columbia University, asserted in an address before the eighty-fourth annual session of the New York State Teachers' Association of the western district.

Discussing "education and international understanding," Dr. Russell urged teachers to inculcate in their pupils a fair attitude toward other peoples, in the hope that the practice would spread throughout the country and eventually throughout the world. "It is not necessary to push any other people down to make our children patriots."

Dr. Russell declared that school textbooks should be watched carefully to see that they did not contain seeds of international distrust."

257,566 FISH IN DAY COUNTED, NOT CAUGHT

NAKNEK, Alaska—Eight men set a new record here, according to a true fish story reported to the National Geographic Society by Henry O'Malley, Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, when they counted 257,546 salmon in one day, which is 32,180 per man, which is 1787 per man per hour for 18 hours, which is 29 salmon per man per minute.

These salmon passed through the underwater gates placed by the Bureau of Fisheries on the Naknek River. The law requires that at least 50 per cent of the salmon swimming to the spawning shallows of Alaskan rivers shall escape the nets and traps of the salmon canneries.

Only by counting the fish taken by the canneries and by counting the fish that swim up a river can bureau agents guarantee freedom to every other salmon. So fences with gates are placed across the chief salmon rivers. Canvas painted white is stretched on the river bottom at each gate, and bureau representatives with enumerating machines take their posts, counting the salmon as they shoot through all the long northern summer day.

PRICE OF GASOLINE REDUCED IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO (AP)—The Sinclair Oil Company announces a 2-cent per gallon cut in the price of gasoline effective Monday in the Chicago territory. The reduction, bringing the price down to 15 cents, plus the 3-cent state tax, came as a surprise move to other companies.

Edward G. Seubert, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, announced that his company would meet the Sinclair reduction.

TERCENTENARY BOARD STATES AIM OF FETES

Æsthetics and Business Blend in Coming Great Celebration

The objectives of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration of 1930 as a means of evaluating the past and the present place of the State in the Nation have been defined in a public statement by the corporation of citizens which have charge of preparations.

The permanent advantages of an adequate tercentenary observance are outlined as:

"First, an evaluation of the Puritan founders, their character, inherent worth, and continuing influence on New England life and character.

"Secondly, a true appraisal of the wonderful contribution made by the various racial stocks which have become a part of our body politic and have contributed so much that is solid, beautiful, and enduring to the moral stature and progressive spirit of our people.

"Thirdly, a more general diffusion and a more accurate knowledge of drama of our historic foundations.

"Fourthly, a real understanding of the economic importance of Massachusetts to the Nation.

"Finally, we aim to convince all that no place in the world gives one a better opportunity to live a full, fruitful, and happy life than our own beloved Commonwealth."

The corporation asks the support of all citizens in its effort to observe the anniversary appropriately, and announces that every contribution will be appreciatively received, and that any suggestion regarding plans will be thoroughly considered.

The publicity campaign undertaken by the corporation will be appropriate and dignified, it is announced, through the agency of men specially qualified for that work.

"I leave to business men of Massachusetts," says J. J. Walsh, acting president of the corporation, "the computation of what it may mean to them to have at least 10,000,000 people visiting us in 1930 with an average expenditure of $100 each. Does the addition of $1,000,000,000 to the normal circulation of money in a single year mean anything to our business men?"

Dr. Hibben Urges Cut in Princeton Degrees

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J. — Questioning the necessity of having the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science offered in Princeton University, Dr. John Grier Hibben recommended in his report for the past year, that the science degree be dropped from the university curriculum.

"Are we not," he asks, "ready to take the position that there is, after all, the one degree of Bachelor of Arts, which would adequately represent the results of four years of study satisfactorily completed here at Princeton? I put this in the form of a question to which I am sure the members of the faculty and the board of trustees must give, and that very soon, serious consideration."

Another feature of Dr. Hibben's report related to the gradual revision of the curriculum, now completed, which enables an undergraduate to select a field of study in which he is particularly interested, beginning with his freshman year.

Remarking on the revised plan of study, Dr. Hibben declared that Princeton was now in a position to prepare freshmen students more satisfactorily for their work in the remaining part of their course here.

NEW JERSEY CHILDREN SAVE OVER $3,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—New Jersey public school children are among the thriftiest of the Nation, having on deposit in school and other banks more than $3,000,000, according to Mrs. Paul W. Gilbert of Westfield, N. J., speaking before the New Jersey Congress of Parents and Teachers.

While urging that both parents and teachers continue to advocate thrift, Mrs. Gilbert, who is chairman of the State organization's thrift committee, told the 1500 delegates attending the session that the youthful investors also should be guided in the spending of their money. Too frequently, she said, the saving of money was made paramount to all other matters involved in financial education.

Many Nations Assist in Lord Mayor's Show

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Peace Pageant in which representatives of the chief countries of the world rode by in national costumes was a feature of the Lord Mayor's Show, which paraded the city with its customary medieval pomp.

The Lord Mayor, Sir William Waterlow, who was attended by the sword bearer, the mace bearer and his chaplain, functionaries whose offices date back 500 years, occupied the gilded coach drawn by six horses. He was preceded by a slow-moving, mile-long procession, with floats illustrating the activities of the League of Nations, also all the chief trades and manufactures of England and the London City companies.

Guards of honor included the Boy Scouts, the fire brigade and other city services. Altogether 2000 men, boys and girls, some hundreds of horses, and 15 bands took part in the procession. Amongst the new features were fisherwomen of Scotland who were present in the picturesque national costumes, as a compliment to the Lady Mayoress, who is a native of Edinburgh.

Special floats represented the printing industry, with which the Lord Mayor is connected. Tableaux were also included illustrating the successors of the "boy players" of Queen Elizabeth's time. Among the road traffic vehicles shown was London's first general omnibus—a three-horse single decker, and automobiles of all ages and types for the last 35 years.

R-101 Makes Trial Flight of Three Hours

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The R-101 carried out its first test flight on Friday afternoon, making a three-hour pleasure cruise with 82 persons aboard—the largest number ever carried by a British aircraft—of whom 40 were passengers.

A strong wind was blowing, and it was thought at first the prospective passengers would have to content themselves with an inspection of the airship, but conditions improved and in the middle of luncheon served on board the airship slipped its moorings and glided away so smoothly that the Mayor of Bedford, one of the passengers, said afterward: "We only became aware we had started when we sighted the moving landscape below."

A very successful flight ended with a speedy mooring, for the airship's nose "went home" at the first attempt when the mooring mast was reached. It is estimated that R-101 could carry for a short flight more than 300 passengers by cutting down the fuel supply.

DRY FUND INQUIRY

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate adopted a resolution by Senator Harris (D.), of Georgia, calling upon Secretary Mellon to furnish information about expenditure by the Treasury of the $2,000,000 for prohibition enforcement authorized by Congress last spring in addition to that carried in the regular supply bill.

TOLL BRIDGES TO COME UNDER CRITICAL EYE

Believed to Foist Added Burden on Shoulders of American Motorists

WASHINGTON — A congressional investigation into the methods of financing the construction and maintenance of toll bridges will be sought during the next session of Congress, Tasker L. Oddie (R.), Senator from Nevada, told the legislative committee of the American Motorists' Association in session here.

Mr. Oddie announced that he will introduce in the Senate on the opening day of the Seventy-first Congress a resolution providing for a thorough study of every phase of the toll bridge problem. His efforts will have the full support of the association, J. Borton Weeks, its president, declared.

"The toll bridge system is just as reprehensible as the toll gate system," he said. "It is difficult to understand the present policy of Congress in granting highway toll bridge franchises to private interests. Congress has given abundant evidence of its intention that the federal aid system shall be free of the use of tolls on all roads in the construction of which the Government participates. Furthermore, the use of federal funds for the improvemnet of roads which constitute immediate approaches to toll bridges is expressly forbidden.

"In the face of these legislative expressions, and in total disregard of the recommendations of the Bureau of Public Roads, Congress during the last regular session enacted 115 bills authorizing the construction of toll bridges. Government data indicates that 424 toll bridges were in operation on Oct. 31, 1927, and it is a safe assumption that this number has been materially increased since that time.

"Last year American motorists, in the form of special motor vehicle taxes, paid more than 35 per cent of the entire highway bill of $1,500,000,000, and the proportion will be increased this year. Toll bridges impose upon these motorists a tax upon the use of the roads which their money has helped to build."

COMMERCIAL EXHIBIT TO TRAVEL BY PLANE

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—A traveling exhibit of Philadelphia-made goods which will be transported by airplane to various South American cities, is being planned by the Chamber of Commerce here. The exhibits will be shipped by steamer to the first port where the exhibition is to be held, and then transported by the New York, Rio and Buenos Aires lines of airplanes from city to city.

Arrangements are being made to have the United States Department of Commerce representatives or the local chambers of commerce sponsor the display, which will consist of 2000 pounds of Philadelphia products, in addition to the necessary literature, charts, illustrations and other promotion material. Twenty-five Philadelphia firms so far have agreed to the plan and have contributed about 600 pounds of the capacity of the airplane.

Aviators Decorated by Mexican President

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Col. Pablo Sidar has landed here, completing a good-will flight to every Central American and all but one South American country. Col. Sidar was escorted by 20 military planes as he circled over Valbuena Field, where President Portes Gil, Joaquin Amaro, War Minister, Dwight W. Morrow, the American Ambassador, and 20,000 cheering Mexicans awaited his arrival.

President Portes Gil received Colonel Sidar on the roof of the hangar and decorated him with the newly created medal of aeronautic merit. Col. Agustin Castrejon, Col. Roberto Fierro, Col. Guestavo Leon and Gen. Juan F. Azcarate, chief of the Air Corps, all noted fliers, were given the same decoration.

Colonel Sidar's flight which, for the most part, was over trackless jungle, was without incident except for the burning out of his motor while flying from Guayaquil, Ecuador to Cali, Colombia, returning from his South American tour. His good will flight included a side trip to Havana, Cuba. He was accompanied by Lieut. Arnulfo Cortez, an expert mechanic.

BYRD TO HEAR FROM HOME

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Commander Richard E. Byrd will have an opportunity to hear his mother's voice for the first time since he left civilization for Antarctica in a program to be radiocast by the Buffalo Evening News on the evening of Nov. 16. Gov. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, his brother, will also speak.

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HIGH STANDARDS SET TO NORMAL SCHOOL STAFFS

Teachers' Colleges Included in Emphasis Placed on Advanced Degrees

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Efforts are being made to raise the standards of training for staff members in teachers' colleges and normal schools, the office of education, Department of the Interior, announces.

In California, three-fourths of the teachers college faculty must possess master's degrees or higher, by 1930. The departments, schools, and colleges of education of the Universities and other higher institutions are now qualitatively as well staffed, except for training supervisors, as the academic departments.

Much room for improvement still exists in the training of the staff of the normal schools and teachers' colleges. The typical teacher-training institution has fewer than 10 per cent of its faculty with the doctor's degree, and fewer than half of the typical staff have the master's or doctor's degree. In teaching experience the showing is more favorable; training supervisors, for instance, average nearly 13 years' experience in public school work.

The American Association of Teachers Colleges sets as a minimum standard of training for members of the faculty who give instruction in the college departments at least a year of graduate study in their respective fields, with recommendations for even higher standards, while the immediate requirement for teachers in the training school is the bachelor's degree, with eventual training equal to that of teachers in the regular college departments.

Standards of the association are constantly rising, and as a result the steady pressure exerted upon the training institutions to raise the amount of training of their faculties has evoked much discussion.

There is a demand that emphasis in the training of normal school and teachers college instructors be put on the development of teaching ability, rather than on skill in highly technical research. There is, of course, no objection to ample scholarship, but there is considerable insistence that it be scholarship of the kind which functions best in the training of teachers.

BRITISH PREMIER IS GREATLY IMPRESSED BY RECEPTION IN U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

timorous as to the effect, but in the mass of correspondence which reached me afterward, the majority of letters thanked me for giving them the opportunity to understand a point with which I had dealt that night.

"I say that is very significant and very interesting. It means the American people are understanding us. It was not merely the handshake of politeness. It was a determined and successful effort to understand the problem which we were talking about, not only from their own side but also from our side.

"There was another thing that was very good. You know that a very large part of American history—what I might call Anglo-American history—as seen on the other side begins with the war between America and ourselves in 1812.

Friendly to England

"After I had spoken one day in the Senate, a Senator, well known, but not altogether known for his friendly feelings to us, told me that not since 1812, were the American people so disposed as they are now to consider in a friendly, objective way, the ways and means of effecting a naval agreement with this country.

"I have said over and over again, and I think my conduct is proving I meant what I said, that I went to America not as a Labor member and not as a party leader. I did my very best to show to the American people that I went over to represent the whole of my country. But I want also to say this, and I don't think this statement will in any way detract from the attitude I took in America—I want to say I do not believe that a representative of any other party in the country has the same opportunity of getting into friendly contact with the American mind and imagination as a representative of the Labor Party had.

"The Labor Party, in the minds of Americans, stands for the democracy of the common people. Americans, thinking of the Labor Party, may suspect its principles and may suspect its policy; it may regard us as being hopelessly 'red,' it may not even disguise its opinion that if we were in America we might have some difficulty in maintaining our freedom.

"But in spite of the rise of the Labor movement here, its beginnings in the person of Keir Hardie, its success because it has won the confidence and affection of the ordinary person, symbolizes to the American mind the triumph of that democracy which Americans believe is peculiarly represented in America itself.

Confidence of People Won

"When they talk of the rise of the Labor movement in the House of Commons and think of the men and women who are represented there, the American mind turns back to its own democratic heroes and to their names they link ours, and I do not think that there was any idea that was more widely spread in America than the idea that the shadow of Abraham Lincoln should somehow or other be associated with those of us who represent the Labor Party.

"There is one thing I want to say by way of warning. The chairman (F. O. Roberts) used the expression I think that the movement has begun. Yes my friends it has only begun; there are many slips between the cup and the lip, but still I think it has begun well. I think we have many problems to solve. We have many difficulties to get over. But those problems never will be solved and these difficulties never be got over unless first of all we have re-established active goodwill between the two peoples."

Mr. MacDonald pointed out that he was speaking in the hall owned by the Society of Friends, which, although it was comparatively small in numbers, was an enormously powerful society, because its spirit was right. When he sat, whether it was in the shades of beautiful woods, in the sun of a glorious autumn day, or sat in the rooms at the White House, in the rooms where Abraham Lincoln signed his proclamation, discussing their particular work with President Hoover, his aspect, his demeanor, his quiet forcefulness, his powerful calm, his convincing argument, made Mr. MacDonald almost exclaim to Mr. Hoover, out of the happiness of his soul: "Oh, you dear old Quaker."

320 'V. Cs.' Honored by Prince of Wales

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Decorators are busy putting finishing touches on the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords where the unique banquet of the 320 holders of the Victoria Cross, the highest British award for valor, is to be given by the Prince of Wales.

It is the first time such a gathering has been held and the fact that this memorable reunion of war heroes comes at the moment when men's thoughts are directed more than ever before to peace and disarmament prompts the Manchester Guardian to describe the event as a "farewell to war bravery."

The Prince's guests range from generals to privates and come from every walk in civilian life. The senior is a former colonel in Royal Army Medical Corps who won his "V. C." 50 years ago at Rorkes Drift, Zululand. The junior is a Newfoundland sergeant who earned his distinction in 1917 at the age of 16. Many guests have come from "the ends of the earth" to attend the dinner. One Indian "V. C." flew here as a guest of Imperial Airways.

CHINA TRYING TO END EXTRATERRITORIALITY

SHANGHAI (AP)—Foreign Minister C. T. Wang confirmed reports that the Nationalist Government had received replies from the United States, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands to its second note regarding the abolition of extraterritoriality in China.

Mr. Wang said the Washington note expressed the willingness of the American Government to discuss the question, "looking toward immediate abolition." He asserted he expected conversations between the Washington and Nanking Governments to open soon.

Ford Goes In for Selective Production

Wide World

Henry Ford, Having Made Somewhat of a Name for Himself in Mass Production, Now Has Taken Up, With Mrs. Ford, Selective Production in Designing and Stocking With Produce Grown on Their Own Farm a Model Wayside Market Stand. Mrs. Ford Exhibited the Roadside Store at the Convention of the Women's National Farm and Garden Association at the Pennsylvania in New York.

GRAIN CARGOES ARE PILING UP IN LIVERPOOL

No Such State of Congestion Has Existed for More Than 50 Years

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LIVERPOOL—Grain ships are being held up here because of the lack of further storage accommodation for cargoes.

Eight million bushels are now in the hands of Liverpool merchants and the millers have 3,200,000 bushels, amounts which have not been exceeded in 50 years. Athough Liverpool has a total storage capacity of 150,000 tons, an improvised shelter has bene provided for 33,000 tons.

While the present congestion continues, ships now on their way to port with grain cargoes will not be able to discharge them, more than half a dozen ships being in dock with full cargoes aboard. Some of them hold grain transferred from ships that have sailed again, and all sorts of warehouses have been pressed into service.

One railway, little concerned in grain in the ordinary way, has been emptying warehouses along its line to assist in relieving the wheat influx. Although some traders believe that the huge stores may have a bad effect on prices, it is reported that the position is easing. Ship owners are not losing much, as freights are now light and some vessels would be lying up empty if unused for storage.

The glut is nevertheless serious for the time being because of the exceptionally good South American crop and the decline of demand from Europe. On the continent crops have been so abundant that buyers do not want South American wheat and will not pay the price asked for it.

NEW RIO 'Y' TOKEN OF 36-YEAR PROGRESS

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—A new four-story building the first to be constructed on the vacant area once occupied by the Castle Hill, is a token of the progress which has been made here by the Young Men's Christian Association since its establishment in Rio 36 years ago.

Two distinctive features are the swimming tank with re-filtrable water—this being new to Rio—and the wainscot of the social rooms in beautiful dark "imbuya" wood, native to Brazil. The building was completed with installations on Oct. 1, and the official dedication is to be held before the end of the year.

Air Accord Governs Traffic to Canada

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new reciprocal agreement to regularize commercial activities between the United States and Canada is announced by the State Department.

The new arrangement deals with the admission into both countries of civil aricraft, licensing pilots, and the acceptance of certificates of airworthiness for aircraft imported as merchandise. The agreement is an elaboration of an understanding between the two countries which has been extended for six month periods since 1920.

The previous arrangement governed only American aircraft flying into Canada.

Canadian aircraft under the new agreement must be registered and passed as airworthy by the Canadian Department of National Defense, and American aircraft, before entering Canada, must be registered by the Department of Commerce. Canadian pilots coming into the United States will be issued the proper licenses by the Department of National Defense and similar requirements will be applied in Canada to American pilots.

SORBONNE HONORS NOTED SCHOLARS

PARIS (AP)—Prof. Albert Einstein, noted propounder of the theory of relativity, has put on the cap and gown of the University of Paris and received the degree of Doctor Honoris Causa in the amphitheater of the Sorbonne in the presence of the faculty.

Professor Einstein was the fourth of five foreign scholars similarly honored. The others were Edward Jenks, noted English jurist; Dr. Cesar Roux of Lausanne, Prof. Ignace Moscicki, President of Poland, and Franz Cumont of Brussels. Professor Moscicki was unable to attend, being detained in Warsaw by the political situation there.

FINNS APPROVE PEACE PLAN IN ALL DISPUTES

Nation Accedes to General Act for Pacific Settlement of Differences

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA — The Finnish Government has informed the secretary-general of the League of Nations that the Chamber of Deputies has approved Finland's accession to the general act for the pacific settlement of international disputes, drawn up by the 1928 Assembly and brought into force on Aug. 16 last.

Finland is the fourth state to accede, Sweden and Belgium having acceded in May and Norway in June.

The general act consists of four chapters and represents a combination of six model treaties drawn up by the arbitration and security committee of the League.

The first chapter provides for the solution of all disputes; the second contemplates a judicial settlement or arbitration for disputes of a legal character, the third contemplates arbitration for nonlegal disputes, while the fourth contains general provisions for giving states the possibility of acceding to the general act as a whole or of limiting their engagements, if desired, to chapters 1, 2 and 4, or even to chapters 1 and 4.

The contracting parties may benefit by the accessions of other parties only in so far as they have themselves assumed the same obligations. Finland's accession is complete and without reservation, as was that of Belgium, but Sweden and Norway made important reservations.

CZECHS TO ESTABLISH GOLD BASIS CURRENCY

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—The Czechoslovak Parliament's standing committee has approved a law establishing the national currency on a gold basis. The law becomes operative when signed by the President of the Republic. In the committee's discussion a proposal that the matter was not urgent and that the new parliament was the only body competent to decide this matter was defeated mainly on the ground that otherwise Czechoslovakia would be unable to partake in the establishment of the reparations bank since only states with a gold standard currency were eligible for membership. The new law involves no practical changes, since Czechoslovak currency had been stable for some years.

Mexico Solidifies Insurance Assets

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Mexican Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor has notified all insurance companies doing business in Mexico that they must convert their assets on deposit in the Bank of Mexico into securities that are not subject to the fluctuation of quoted values.

Foreign insurance companies are required by law to keep on deposit in the Bank of Mexico a sum sufficient to guarantee payment of policies, and these deposits total more than $6,000,000.

The department gave the companies 60 days in which to change the stocks and bonds subject to fluctuation that were included in the deposits.

At the same time the department lifted the ban on 10 foreign insurance companies, which had been prohibited three days ago from continuing to do business in Mexico until they had paid a $20,000 fire insurance policy in dispute. The policy has been paid and the companies permitted to resume business.

How Kipling's 'If' Helped Mr. Snowden

LONDON (AP)—Now it can be told: Mrs. Philip Snowden was with the British Chancellor of the Exchequer throughout the difficult negotiations at The Hague reparations conference last August.

Even during the worst hours, when it seemed that the British demands would break up the conference, Mrs. Snowden sat at her husband's side. They were together at the seashore one day. Mr. Snowden was looking out to sea, anxious and thoughtful. Mrs. Snowden was scribbling on a piece of paper.

After a while she leaned over and handed the paper to her husband. It contained the opening words of Kipling's poem "If."

"If you can keep your head when all about you,
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting, too."

Mr. Snowden smiled and it was not long after they had gone back to their hotel that the British Chancellor learned the fight was won.

POTTERS TO MEET DEC. 3-4

EAST LIVERPOOL, O. (AP)—The fifty-first annual convention of the United States Potters' Association will be held in Cleveland, Dec. 3 and 4, it is announced here. Trade conditions, especially the tariff situation, will be the chief topics of discussion

Girl Scouts in Convention Win Twofold Reason for Rejoicing

Receive Greeting From Mrs. Hoover and at Same Time Get News of $250,000 Gift to Five-Year Development Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Greetings from Mrs. Herbert Hoover and an announcement that $250,000 had been contributed by John D. Rockefeller Jr. to their five-year development plan added to the enthusiasm of Girl Scouts in national convention here.

Mr. Rockefeller's gift brings the total raised to more than half the $3,000,000 special fund needed to carry out the development program recently announced by Mrs. Hoover in New York City. The donation was reported in a telegram from Julius H. Barnes of New York, chairman of the development plan finance committee. Previously, $500,000 had been contributed by the American Relief Administration Child Fund. Miscellaneous gifts brought the total to more than $1,500,000.

In a message to Mrs. William H. Hoffman of Barrington, R. I., national president of Girl Scouts, Mrs. Hoover said, "The convention and its camp have always been to me the outstanding points of inspiration for each year. I cannot but be with you in spirit through all your discussions and activities. Convey my most cordial greetings to all your fellow Girl Scouts and friends."

Other greetings included a message from James E. West, chief executive, Boy Scouts of America.

Speakers again pointed out the practical benefits of Girl Scouting as reflected in the home. "We hear a great deal about the shortcomings of the present day homes," said Mrs. Ida S. Harrington, Providence, R. I., executive director of American Home Makers, Inc. "Much of the blame is placed on the younger generation. That is unfair. Every girl—every Girl Scout certainly—will rise to the challenge of joint ownership. We older persons have only ourselves to blame if we treat her as an underling."

Scouting, she added, teaches efficiency and deftness in the daily routine, a sense of proportion between important and unimportant tasks, ability to get on with all sorts and conditions of people — organize, originate, meet emergencies and play fair.

Proud as a girl in her first evening frock, many Girl Scouts appeared in the convention in the new standard camp uniform seen here for the first time. The Scouts have always had a standard dress uniform, but the informal uniform of middy blouse and bloomers has varied in different localities. The new costume is an attractive sage green. More than 200,000 Scouts are supplied uniforms from the national headquarters in New York City.

The uniform supplies a real need of the girl in her 'teens, said Mrs. Giles Whiting of Scarborough, N. Y., who helped to design the new costume. "At that age she is beginning to be self-conscious about clothes and has not formed definite tastes about them. The 'teen age girl is fascinated by uniforms because they give her the feeling of 'belonging.' She yearns to feel that she has a place in society. When a Girl Scout puts on her uniform she is no longer an ordinary girl leading a prosaic life but a would-be heroine carrying out the adventure of Girl Scouting and its ideals and standards."

Argentine Farms Enter Power Stage

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—President Hipolito Irigoyen has received from a representative of the Anglo-Argentine Electric Company plans the company has for investing in electrical plants to furnish power throughout the country.

According to advice from official sources, the plan embodies a vast network of high tension cables, which will be used for agricultural as well as industrial purposes.

It was pointed out that with electrically driven pumps, vast areas which have heretofore been affected by droughts could be utilized as farm lands. Electrically-driven tractors will supplant obsolete farm methods, officials say.

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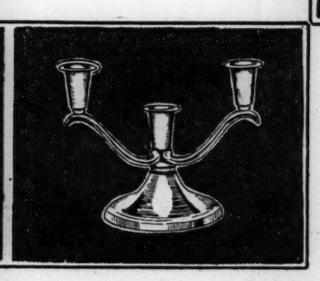

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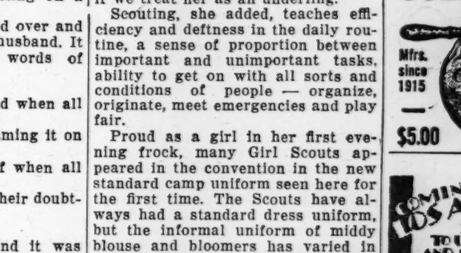

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IRON AND STEEL SCRAP MARKET GROWS RAPIDLY

Exports by United States Show Heavy Increase in Single Year

Exports of iron and steel scrap have increased phenomenally during the last two and a half years, largely because of a shortage of these commodities abroad, and several shiploads have been sent from Boston to Italy, Danzig and other parts of the world.

The Norwegian steamer Bossi is now loading 3000 tons of old metal at the Army Base, South Boston, for Genoa, including old steel rails, for the transportation of which a freight rate of $6 a ton is to be paid. The Norwegian steamer Connorsville has been chartered to load a similar cargo at Boston for Danzig, at $5.25 a ton.

In connection with the chartering of vessels for movement of this material, at rates such as those established on the two steamers mentioned above, Government officials point out that increased demand, the relative scarcity of scrap in Poland, Japan, Italy, Germany and Belgium have raised prices to such an extent that it is now profitable to ship this material from the United States to far distant points.

Federal analysis of the situation, discloses that several contributing causes are involved in the increased shipments.

Canada experienced difficulty in effecting a readjustment of its steel industry following the World War, but during the past two or three years conditions have improved and Canada has purchased more scrap in the United States. In 1928 Canada took 178,528 tons of scrap from the United States, or more than four times as much as in 1923 and almost six times the amount bought in 1925.

Japanese purchases of scrap from the United States have increased tremendously, owing to unsettled conditions in China, which had been the chief supplier of Japanese imports of iron ore. Hence, Japan turned to the United States for scrap.

Shipments to European countries have increased as the result of the strike in the Swedish iron ore mines in 1927 and by restrictions placed on the exportation of scrap by the governments of Sweden, France, Italy and Germany. Still other contributing causes have been the increase in the Polish production of steel, the partial exhaustion of Spanish iron ore and the completion of the recovery of scrap from the battlefields of Europe.

France, until this year, has been Italy's chief source of supply, but since the French Government has greatly restricted the export of scrap to Italy, the latter country has turned to other nations. One result is that the United States became the chief supplier of this market during the first six months of 1929, followed in order by Argentina, France, the United Kingdom and Egypt.

25,000,000 TREES SET OUT IN YEAR IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—In its expansion of reforestation, New York State this year has planted more than 25,000,000 trees in new projects, a record for the State.

This year's reforestation activities have exceeded those of last year by more than 3,000,000 trees. Actual figures for number of trees planted by the State in reforestation projects are 25,305,000 in 1929.

GARAGE RATE CODE URGED FOR NATION

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—At the sixth semi-annual meeting of the International Garage Association members were urged by J. Dallas Corbiere of Boston to adopt a standard of garage practices which will make rates uniform.

Parking is the first function of the garage and garagemen should derive an adequate return for it, instead of depending on service charges, Mr. Corbiere said.

WARDER, CONVICTED, WILL SEEK NEW TRIAL

NEW YORK (AP)—Under double guard in a cell in the Tombs Prison Frank H. Warder, resigned State Superintendent of Banks, awaits completion of the slow process of the law by which he hopes to obtain his release pending an appeal on his conviction for bribery.

He entered the Tombs after Justice Arthur S. Tompkins in the Supreme Court had sentenced him to five to ten years in Sing Sing Prison. He is in the custody of the sheriff for 30 days during which his attorney is to prepare an application for a writ of reasonable doubt, which will be presented pending an appeal. If the certificate is signed by a Supreme Court Justice, it will permit his release in bail.

New Telegraph Net to Be Aid to Police

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — Closer police co-operation and the co-ordination of police units of the important cities along the eastern seaboard in the suppression of crime will be effected through the installation of an intercommunication telegraph system which has just been established. The system is expected to be in service by Dec. 1.

Through the telegraphic network, which incidentally will be supplemented by radio transmission, the State police of the various units, ultimately from Boston to Florida, will be able to work with no greater loss of time than that necessary to type a message. The contract for the Philadelphia connection has just been let by Lemuel B. Schofield, director of public safety, who hailed the advent of the new scheme as one of the major moves of the century in the suppression of crime and the apprehension of wrongdoers.

Mr. Schofield said that when such persons are aware that the police are equipped to scatter descriptions and "pick-up" orders in all directions, they will not be willing to take the chances with the law that they have in the past.

'Club Apartment' to Cost $1,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A luxurious co-operative club apartment house costing $1,000,000 is to be built at 1 Beekman Place, overlooking the East River at Forty-ninth Street, by a syndicate headed by David M. Milton, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller Jr. Mr. Milton and his wife, formerly Abby Rockefeller, will have a triplex apartment of 18 rooms and eight baths at the top of the building. This apartment is tentatively priced at $100,000. It is expected that the building will be completed by next October.

Mr. Milton and his wife, who is regarded as the wealthiest young woman in America, have been living since their marriage in 1925 in a seven-room apartment renting for $7500 a year.

The new building is to be 16 stories high and contain 24 apartments, with a total of 355 rooms. In the front, sloping to the East River, there will be a terraced garden of an acre, in which there will be a tennis court. In the basement there is to be a swimming pool, gymnasium and two squash courts. A restaurant for use of tenants also is planned.

$100,000,000 BANK MERGER IN BALTIMORE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Century Trust Company here has just been merged with the Baltimore Trust Company, giving this city its first $100,000,000 banking institution. The statement of the Baltimore Trust Company of June 29 showed total assets of $82,805,541, including deposits of $69,663,629. The Century's statement at the same time showed assets of $17,085,051 and deposits of $12,683,013.

The Baltimore Trust Company has made several consolidations, including the National Union Bank, which was taken in only about a month ago. This is the second merger here within a fortnight, the Union Trust Company having taken over the National Bank of Baltimore.

GERMANS WILL NOT INSURE ZEPPELIN

BERLIN (AP)—German insurance companies have declined to underwrite policies covering the projected polar flight of the Graf Zeppelin next spring. They held that there were too many hazards, and pointed out that total premiums paid by aviation companies since the war were insufficient to cover even partial damage and much less the total loss in event of destruction of the airship.

Capt. Walter Bruns, secretary of the Aero-Arctic Society, expressed surprise at the decision of the insurance companies. He hinted that American and British companies might be approached if negotiations with German companies completely failed.

MONTREAL EXPORTS OF GRAIN DECREASE

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MONTREAL—Export grain shipments from this port for the navigation season up to the third week of October were only 50 per cent of what they were at the corresponding date last year, and by the close of the season will hardly attain 100,000,000 bushels, as compared with over 200,000,000 last season.

The last ocean carriers to load bulk grain here in late October or early November were fixed on the basis of 9½ cents per 100 pounds to Antwerp or Rotterdam, and at 14 cents to one port in the Mediterranean, lower than mid-summer rates last year.

NEW YORK TRAFFIC SHOWS BIG INCREASE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A traffic census map, showing the complete distribution of traffic throughout the State's highway system, has just been completed by the Department of Public Works.

Simultaneous counts were taken for a 12-hour period in August, at intervals of a few miles, on all arteries of the system. An increase of approximately 20 per cent in traffic flow over last year was shown.

NORMAL SCHOOL REQUIREMENT INCREASE URGED

New England Teachers Pass Resolution to Relieve Unemployment

Confidence in the ability and leadership qualities of women teachers was expressed by the New England Association of School Superintendents in a resolution adopted at their final session at the Massachusetts State House. "They are training their pupils to think and act and ultimately to bring about keener public sensitiveness to the appeal of great moral issues," the resolution said.

The association also went on record favoring an increase in the admission requirements for students desiring to attend state normal schools and teachers colleges as a means of relieving unemployment among the teachers.

This resolution was said to be a direct result of the talk by Dr. H. A. Sprague, president of the State Teachers College in Montclair, N. J., who on the preceding day declared that teachers schools were becoming a training ground for the unskilled rather than an advanced training period for skilled workers.

Dr. James P. Baxter of Harvard University addressed the educators on the "United States and Freedom of the Seas." Preventing war, he said, rather than an attempt to revise present rules to fit possible future wars, should be the point for concentration. If this is done, he added, any feeling of antagonism between nations will disappear.

President Hoover's far-sightedness has enabled him to grasp the practical side of the peace question, and his policy of proceeding step by step instead of passing over certain fundamental requirements in the line of progress assures greater safety, he concluded.

The Rev. Hilda I. Ives, member of the board of the New England Town and County Church Commission, pointed out the inefficiency of the teaching in the "one-room rural school" as a problem that needs immediate attention. She said that many of the teachers go directly into the rural schools from high school, and some of them instruct as many as five or six classes. She recommended that these small schools be organized into a unit under instructors from the cities.

Louis P. Benezet, superintendent of schools in Manchester, N. H., was elected president of the association. Charles F. Towne, assistant superintendent of Providence, R. I., was elected vice-president and S. Howard Chace, of Beverly, was re-elected treasurer.

I. C. C. APPROVES MERGER OF GRAND TRUNK-C. N. R.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Authorization for the Canadian National Railway to acquire control of the Grand Trunk Western Railway and for the latter road to issue securities in connection with the unification of several lines has been given by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Canadian National will obtain control of the Grand Trunk through an exchange of stock.

The Grand Trunk was authorized to issue $13,815,997.56 of common stock without nominal or par value with an assigned value of $25; also $22,348,453.82 of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the par value of $100 a share as well as $31,947,000 of first and general mortgage bonds; and $10,000,000 of gold debentures.

FLYING IN ADIRONDACKS AIDED BY NEW AIRPORTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Further development of scenic flying in the Adirondack region is expected to result from acquisition of landing fields at Lake Placid and Plattsburgh by Aviation Consolidated, Inc., headed by Maj. Lorillard Spencer, former president of the Fokker Aircraft Corporation of America.

The site at Plattsburgh is on the shore of Lake Champlain and will be developed and lighted as an airport, with a hangar 112 by 100 feet.

CANADA HAS 300,602 TRADE UNIONISTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The world has 45,748,094 trade unionists; Canada contributes 300,602, while the United States has 3,792,256 organized workers, according to a report just issued by the Canadian Department of Labor.

By crafts the railroad employees in trade unions are the most numerous in Canada, having 31.02 per cent of the total, with a membership of 93,258. Public employees, personal service and amusement trades have 32,000 members; building trades 31,627; mining and quarrying, 26,260; other transportation and navigation trades, 24,255; metal trades, 18,000; printing and paper making, 16,350; clothing, boots and shoes, 12,774; other trades and general labor, 45,760.

Quebec Is Told of Liquor 'Control'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—Instead of achieving their alleged purpose of reducing the consumption of liquor, governmental liquor control systems have augmented consumption, increased bootlegging activities and contributed indirectly toward opportunities for increased crime, the Rev. James Clarke, M. C., pastor of the Westmount Park-Melville United Church, declared in an address to the Quebec League Against Alcoholism.

In the Province of Quebec facilities for liquor consumption have been greatly increased, the number of drinking places in Montreal alone having been doubled since 1919, he said. The Montreal Recorder Court docket showed a 50 per cent increase in cases of drunkenness last year. Convictions of inmates of "blind pigs" increased from 2949 in 1922 to 6724 in 1925.

As a result of government control Canada's drink bill was increasing annually. Legitimate sales were now running toward $200,000,000 a year, Mr. Clarke said.

Dr. E. I. Rexford said that the failure to build up public opinion for prohibition he attributed to neglect of foundation work. Educational work, especially in the schools, was a prime requisite at this time, he emphasized.

Reformed Church Joins Peace Move

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In launching a program for world peace, the Reformed Church in America, one of the oldest religious denominations in the United States, breaks away from a precedent established 300 years ago, when Dutch settlers founded the first church of the sect on Manhattan Island and took the stand that it should never lend itself to social or political propaganda. Sixty clergymen assembled here for the first meeting of the Committee on Education for World Peace of the Reformed Church, at which the program for peace, authorized in June by the General Synod at Holland, Mich., was outlined.

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, of the Federal Council of Churches, declared that few of the preachers in the country are aware of their responsibilities in enlightening the the people to an attitude of peace.

As authorized by the General Synod, the Reformed Church will aim to educate its 177,000 communicants in terms of international good will and brotherhood by books, pamphlets, peace libraries, study courses and synodical publications. The peace committee will co-operate with other church peace organizations "in framing a plan of action." The younger clergymen of the denomination, it is stated, are anxious to break away from a tradition that has never permitted open discussion, either upon religious or social questions.

PRINTERS STRESS NEED FOR STANDARDIZATION

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—The need for standardization and simplification in the printing industry was stressed by George K. Hebb, former president of the United Typothetae of America in an address to 200 delegates to the international conference on research in printing, in session here.

Mr. Hebb, who spoke on "research problems in the general printing field," emphasized the difficulties experienced by printers because of diverse sizes and standards of weight and quality in paper, machinery and other items. These conditions resulted in enormous waste, he declared.

SMOOT AROUSES CLAMOR BY PLAN FOR TARIFF PACT

Simmons, Borah, Lead Opposition to Proposal to Recess for Agreement

WASHINGTON (AP)—A proposal that the Senate recess uutil Nov. 20, and that the coalition of Democrats and western Republicans in control of tariff revision in the meantime agree upon a complete program, was made in the Senate by Reed Smoot, chairman of the Finance Committee.

Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, and William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, leaders of the Democratic-Republican independent coalition which has a majority in the tariff contest, immediately voiced protests against the proposal.

"We owe it to the country," shouted Mr. Simmons, "to discuss this bill publicly. If the Senators who proposed this legislation are not willing to enter upon that discussion, then we will enter upon it by ourselves for the enlightenment of the public."

Mr. Borah said the coalition had taken over responsibility for the tariff legislation in the Senate and asserted the group accepted that responsibility.

"In my judgment," he added, "it is incumbent upon us to dispose of the bill as rapidly as possible. What the country wants is speed."

The Smoot recess proposal was unexpected and apparently a surprise to the coalition leadership.

Mr. Smoot's proposal was made shortly after the Senate convened. It was preceded by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, an independent, offering an amendment designed to prevent radical pyramiding of selling prices on imported goods by the imposition of a tax of 99 per cent of the retail price after allowing for duty, freight, insurance and a profit of 25 per cent.

Mr. Norris contended "enormous and unconscionable profits" were being made on cheaply produced foreign articles, apparently under a "gentleman's agreement" between importers and producers of similar goods in this country.

Mr. Smoot's suggestion, however, sidetracked discussion of the Norris proposition.

Mr. Smoot had proposed that when a committee of Democrats and Republican independents had agreed upon all the rates the coalition desired to offer, the Senate would be in a position to pass the bill without discussion. He later took the floor and said little progress had been made and all he was interested in was to get the bill out of the way.

Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, acting Democratic leader, said the suggestion was "impossible" to carry out since Democrats reserved the right to vote the way they pleased and would not hold themselves bound to support any committee action. He expressed the view that this same situation would prevail among the Republican independents.

The Montanan said another objection to such procedure would be that the bill would be sent to conference with the House, with no supporting arguments for the coalition proposals since the bill would be passed without further debate.

SIDEWALK 'NEWSIES' ESCAPE EVICTION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Sidewalk news dealers, many of whom faced eviction from their stands at the word of a property owner, have won their long contest for hearings before the city manager here before summary dismissals can become effective under terms of a new city ordinance.

The victory came when the City Council amended the ordinance, granting the hearings, after twice deciding to permit the original ordinance to stand. The amendment, recommended by the law committee of the Council, permits both adjacent property owner and news dealer to appear in cases where the property owner demands removal of the stand. The city manager will decide the issue.

Enforcement Record Good One, Doran Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md. — Cause for optimism is to be had from examination of the 10 years' record of the enforcement of prohibition, Dr. James M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner, told a group of students from 18 universities, at a meeting held at John Hopkins University on the present status of enforcement of the Volstead law.

Summing up the achievements of the past 10 years, Dr. Doran declared that rum row has been abolished, foreign bases have been destroyed or are well on the way to being destroyed, and international rum smugglers have been almost driven from the high seas. There is much more talk about whisky than there is whisky in the United States, he said.

"It is erroneous to maintain that the distribution of alcohol must be dealt with by the state because of the moral beliefs of certain people," Dr. Doran said. "The sentiment in favor of prohibition was aroused by the development of modern industry."

Referring to practical means of enforcing the law, Dr. Doran said he had no fixed opinion in regard to the bill recently proposed by Senator Morris Shepherd (D.), of Texas, making the purchaser of liquor equally guilty with the seller. He said he was in favor of jail sentences which cannot be "laughed off" and which are adequate to serve as a deterrent without being too severe.

'BAZILIOLOGIA' BRINGS $13,000 AT AUCTION

NEW YORK (AP)—A volume that brought only $3000 in London several years ago sold at auction here for $13,000. It was a first edition of Holland's "Baziliologia: A Book of Kings," published in 1618, and known as the Sir Thomas Brooke copy.

The buyer was Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach. The book was an item in the library of the late John C. Williams of Morristown, N. J., which to date has brought $51,375 at auction.

PERU APPOINTING SANTANDER TO LONDON

LIMA, Peru (AP)—The Peruvian Senate has ratified the appointment of Manuel Freyre Santander, now Peruvian Minister in London, as the new Peruvian Ambassador to the United States. He will succeed Dr. Hernan Belarde, who is retiring after long service. The appointment was ratified unanimously.

The Senate also ratified the appointment of Alejandro Puente as Minister to London, 22 to 1.

New Light on Emily Dickinson's College Days at Mount Holyoke

Story of Unhappy Time Spent by American Poet at College Under Austere President Is Proved Inaccurate by New Facts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Alumnæ of Mount Holyoke College are meeting here to honor the memory of the founder of South Hadley Female Seminary, the austere Mary Lyon, and are examining newly presented facts about the life and work of perhaps the most distinguished student at the seminary, the poet Emily Dickinson.

Legend has had it that Emily Dickinson was unhappy at South Hadley, but original source documents, illuminated by the research of Miss Genevieve Taggard, whose book "The Double Life of Emily Dickinson" is announced for next spring, reveal the contrary. One of her earliest letters from the seminary, written some six weeks after she had left home, shows her to be interested in her companions, teachers, and studies.

"Everything is pleasant and happy here," wrote Miss Dickinson, and nothing happened in the remainder of her year at Mount Holyoke to alter this judgment materially. If the current legend is to be trusted, the poet had one encounter with Mary Lyon, which was typical of both their characters.

Miss Lyon had requested all her young ladies to fast on Christmas Day. Emily, however, could not sympathize with this puritanical austerity, and declining to fast, is reported to have returned to her home in Amherst by stagecoach. Miss Taggard finds no evidence, either to substantiate or disprove this episode. When, at the end of the year, Emily's father decided to withdraw her from the seminary, she left with the utmost reluctance.

Robert Hillyer, the poet, Miss Taggard and Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd discussed Miss Dickinson's poetry, and a motor excursion to her birthplace at Amherst and an inspection of some rare manuscripts at the Jones Library were undertaken.

The chief Founder's Day address was delivered by Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to the United States, on "Taste."

"One of the major tasks performed by the colleges," Mr. Massey said, "is surely to give its spiritual offspring first the desire, second the capacity, to know the difference between the genuine and the meretricious in what they see about them, to distinguish real feeling from sentimentality, the noble from the merely florid, the tragic from the sordid, the dramatic from the theatrical."

PHILIPPINE CONGRESS BOLSTERS BANK LAWS

MANILA (AP)—The Philippine Legislature has adjourned sine die. The chief bill passed by the body was an amendment to the banking laws designed to strengthen and improve the banking system of the islands.

Other measures included franchising of the Federal Radio Company to conduct an inter-island radio business; passage of a resolution favoring cancellation of the present Radio Corporation contract, which was made under the regime of Henry L. Stimson, former Governor-General; formation of a budget bureau, and passage of an anti-trust bill patterned after the Clayton Act of the United States.

BRITISH FIRM GETS CONTRACT

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Contract for construction of a chain of outlying and terminal grain elevators will be awarded an English concern due to the joint efforts of the Lord D'Abernon commercial mission and an unnamed British firm, the Buenos Ayres Herald, an English-owned newspaper, reported.

WOMEN OFFER PRIZES FOR ORIGINAL PLAYS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Three prizes totaling $250 are offered by the drama division of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs in a contest for the best play written by a member of any club federated with the organization. The play may be of more than one act, but the time required for presentation must be less than one hour.

Mrs. Alexander W. Whiteford is chairman of the drama division and manuscripts must be sent to her at 327 Central Park West before noon on May 15. The judges are Edyth Wynne Mathison, Miss Margaret Wentworth, Hatcher Hughes and Barret H. Clark.

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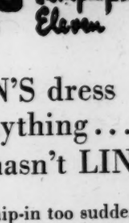
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SIGNS OF MOVE FOR INSURGENT BOLT IN SENATE

Deliberate Fomentation of Discord Blocks Big Hoover Program

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The rapprochement between regulars and progressives, which was such a distinctive feature of President Hoover's campaign, and which the President has so earnestly nurtured, has been completely destroyed by what can only be described as the political ineptness and provocative attitude of a small group of Senate Republican leaders.

Time after time these men, since the convening of the special session, have thrown moderation to the winds, making impossible of conciliation situations already difficult and trying.

If these leaders alone were involved in the consequences it might not perhaps be so serious, though at best the legislative situation would be certain to suffer, but upon them does not actually fall the full burden of the break. Where the real blow falls is upon the President.

It is his Administration that is being crippled and thwarted by this needless and futile party clashing, and it is the fate of his great domestic and international program of peace and his mighty constructive projects that is at stake.

To the factional leaders, that is apparently of no import. George Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, chairman pro tem of the Senate and head of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, addressing a visiting group of New England business men, jests at the expense of the insurgents by describing them as "sons of wild jackasses."

Adding Fuel to Fire

The insurgents, who through a working arrangement with the Democrats, have assumed complete control of the Senate on the tariff bill and are rewriting that measure to suit the views of the coalition, naturally saw nothing humorous in Mr. Moses' remark. They returned the attack with equal fervor, not only widening still further the breach between the two groups, but piling up more bitterness that the President, himself an innocent bystander, will have to cope with.

And as Mr. Moses gives vent to his personal irritation and legislative helplessness, the latter due largely to the refusal of the Republican leaders to abide by the President's recommendation that the tariff revision be "limited," so others of the "old guard" senators have added fuel to the dissension.

Early in the special session, Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, gave to a reporter a letter to a constituent in which he characterized William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, as a "pseudo-Republican." The expression was widely used and brought forth a vigorous challenge, not only from Mr. Borah, but from the entire progressive group. The Democrats joined in the political melée and supported the latter.

Mr. Borah and the President do not, on occasion, agree on policies, but personally and politically they are friends and can and do co-operate. The ill-advised expression from Mr. Fess was received with obvious distaste by the President, who showed his attitude by specially inviting Mr. Borah as a dinner guest at the White House.

The next episode of this kind broke out in the President's own Cabinet, Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, assailing the insurgent group, in a speech in Boston, as "obstructionists." Coming from Mr. Adams, whose Republicanism in the past was not without its lapses, the attack was particularly inept.

After several months of quiescence in this form of political raillery, James Francis Burke, general counsel of the Republican National Committee, in a speech in Pennsylvania, in which he decried the coalition's anti-tariff bill views, described the insurgents as "political pigmies."

Mr. Grundy's Comment

Mr. Burke was not made the subject of floor comment, but the views of a close associate of his, Joseph R. Grundy, chief high tariff lobbyist, were. Mr. Grundy informed the tariff lobby investigating committee that he considered the western states as "backward" and gave it as his opinion that they should not have the senatorial representation they are given by the Constitution.

Mr. Grundy had a jolly time giving vent to his views before the Senate committee; he enjoyed himself immensely and was congratulated by the Republican leaders and other high tariff advocates for "showing them where to get off," but Mr. Grundy did not help either the tariff bill, the Republican Party or President Hoover.

His remarks only strengthened the hostility of the coalition, gave force to their charges and for campaign purposes for the western and southern Senators are priceless. For a Norris, a Borah, a Simmons, a Heflin, Mr. Grundy's words mean thousands of votes.

As if these two outbreaks from Pennsylvania were not enough Mr. David Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, one of the authors of the tariff bill and one of President Hoover's delegates to the London Naval Conference, dispatches a letter to the editor of a staunch Republican newspaper of the Northwest who is denouncing the measure, asserting that the insurgents are "worse than Communists."

Both the Democrats and insurgents took up this challenge and have carried it to Mr. Reed day after day. They make it clear that they propose continuing to do so for a long time to come, in fact right through the congressional election next year.

Election Period

And just there is where the real danger to the President lies. If the insurgents carry their break into the elections next year and join with the Democrats, it is well within the realm of possibilities that the President will not only lose the Senate, but the House as well. This would be a tremendous setback and handicap to him and might easily smash his Administration. What effect it would have upon the presidential election of 1932 can only be conjectured.

That the insurgents are more than merely playing with the idea of an election bolt next year is indicated by many things. Peter Norbeck (R.), Senator from South Dakota, the only one of their group on Mr. Moses' senatorial committee has sent in his resignation with the comment that it "did not make any difference" to the insurgents whether they had representtion on it; and the signs of revolt in regular Republican ranks against the "Old Guard" leadership that persists in its irreconcilable and provocative attitude.

President Concerned

It is known that Charles McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, who lines up with the President in a middle-of-the-road course and who is slated for Republican floor leader, is known to be deeply chagrined at the situation and to be extremely pessimistic unless the recalcitrant regulars are silenced and suppressed.

The President has given no public expression of his views, but it is obvious from the attitude of his close associates and his own known policy that he is deeply distressed over the situation. The growing coolness between him and the "Old Guard" leaders, such as Mr. Moses, is further evidence of what is happening.

Among the Republicans there is current a very definite movement to remove Mr. Moses from command of the campaign committee. After making his speech Mr. Moses left the capital for a hurried trip to Chicago, ostensibly to confer with western leaders on the political situation in their states, but this did not halt the outcry of criticism of him and his attitude among his regular colleagues.

Mr. Moses, it can be stated, will not give up his post without a struggle. It means much to him and if he is removed, it will only be after a contest. Whether such an issue will develop remains to be seen. Certainly if the President becomes interested there will be developments.

Many of the President's friends are frankly advising that the party's leadership be overhauled.

NEEDY GET LEGAL AID

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Something more than 20,000 men and women who have no money to pay for justice are being helped annually by the United Charities of Chicago. Last year it collected $82,563 on claims for wages and miscellaneous debts due the needy.

Silently Plying an Ancient Trade

Basket Weaving Provides an Unfailing Source of Income for the Indians in the Western United States.

Indians to Be Trained for Work Along Lines of Natural Aptitude

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—In the success which the Indian has had in weaving colorful rugs and carving silver jewelry to be sold in great amounts to western tourists, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, sees the rudiments of a solution of the "Indian problem."

The Indian has proved himself an excellent workman, especially dexterous with his hands. He has shown ability to learn a trade. Weaving he learned from the Spaniards; silversmithing he picked up from the Mexicans. What he has lacked has been an opportunity of learning a trade and of being permanently employed at it, long enough to make him self-sufficient.

Dr. Wilbur has therefore asked Congress for a greatly increased appropriation for the Office of Indian Affairs in order that there may be established a definite organization to help the Indian find permanent employment. It is planned to have an experienced employment agent on each reservation and at each non-reservation school as well as concentrated supervision at Washington. The employment service of the Department of Labor is to co-operate with the Indian Office, according to present plans.

Appointment of Miss Mary Stewart as assistant director of education for the Indian service marked the first step in laying plans for a change of emphasis in Indian education so as to stress vocational courses.

Several years ago a campaign was started for the adoption of a five-year program that would show each Indian some definite and worth-while result at the end of that period of endeavor. A personal survey to determine the resources and needs of each family now has been made on most of the reservations.

Deposing of Moses Being Discussed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Threats were heard in the Senate corridors today of a resolution proposing the deposition of Senator Moses of New Hampshire as President pro-tem of the Senate as a result of his characterization of the Republican independents as "sons of wild jackasses." The movement is understood to have started in the ranks of some of the Republican regulars who are known to be sympathetic to some extent with the independent faction.

Veteran party leaders, however, stamped out temporarily, at least, the movement against Mr. Moses, and when the Senate adjourned for the day no open step had been taken against him. Meanwhile, the Republican independents expressed complete indifference to the Moses statement. The New Hampshire Senator himself went into the midwest in connection with his duties as chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee.

EASTERN ROLLING MILL

BALTIMORE—Eastern Rolling Mill Co. is operating at about 80 per cent of capacity, compared with 50 per cent a week ago. The increase in output is due to placing of orders for immediate delivery.

New Safety Devices Installed On S-22

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—The task of equipping the United States submarine S-22 with all of the safety devices adopted by the Navy Department has been completed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. The S-22 is the first of the navy's underseas boats to be so equipped.

The most important of the safety devices are escape hatches, pad eyes on the side of the vessel to which salvaging gear may be attached, bulkhead safety doors and marker buoys, which would reveal the location of the craft in time of distress. The S-22 is under command of Lieut. Harold J. Walker and will be given post repair trials off the Atlantic coast soon.

Fourteen other submarines, including those now in the yard, will be similarly equipped here. Equipment for submarines on duty in Pacific waters is being manufactured here and will be shipped for installation at Pacific stations.

'Gimme a Bite o' That Good Ol' Apple, Tom'

GENEVA, N. Y.—Those who retain memories of the luscious fruits they used to relish back in "the good old days," but which an age of standardization seems to have discarded, will have an opportunity to renew acquaintance with many of the old-time favorites, if plans projected by fruit specialists at the experiment station here for an exhibit at the meeting of the State Horticultural Society in Rochester in January work out as expected.

Apple varieties of 75, 50, and 25 years ago are to be assembled and exhibited by periods in comparison with present-day varieties. Many of these old sorts are still to be found in New York orchards and most of them are growing in the test orchards on the station grounds, but for one reason or another they have failed to hold their own in competition with the recognized commercial varieties of today. An effort will be made in the exhibit to show just why these older varieties have lost out in the course of the years.

NORTH CAROLINA URGED TO BUY FOOD IN STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Utilization of home food supplies by the State itself, to feed those dependent upon it, is advocated by O. Max Gardner, Governor of North Carolina. He expressed this view at a meeting of farm heads, purchasing agents and stewards of the State's 14 institutions which they represented.

The Governor showed that, although North Carolina is regarded as "an agricultural State," whose products rank in value among those at the top of the list, being more than $300,000,000 annually, its people are importing foodstuffs every year at a cost of $250,000,000.

BELGIANS AIDED IN FINE ARTS BY EDUCATION LAW

Socialist Legislator Tells of Program at Women's City Club of Boston

How Belgian workingmen will be taught to spend their leisure time pleasantly and profitably under the new popular education law, was described by its author, Louis Pierard, Socialist member of the Belgian lower House, speaking at the Women's City Club of Boston.

By means of a state subsidy and the contributions of employers, trade unions and co-operative societies, an administrative board of 30 members, appointed by the State, has full legal power to organize art exhibitions, choral societies, social centers, clubs and theater groups, contests of various kinds, gardening work and many other ventures of popular interest.

Many Belgians, M. Pierard explained, have an instinctive sense of music and art, and already numerous little groups are producing excellent results. It is the purpose of the new law to guide them in all ways—in procuring music, or assistance in painting or sculpture. Many others without natural artistic talents are to be led to apply their leisure to other worthy achievements.

"For it is only by intellectual development," Mr. Pierard said, "that these workers in the soil can lift themselves from that condition and rise to higher grades of occupation whereby they will gain measurable freedom from what is in fact automatic labor quite as mechanical as the machine.

"The intent of the new law is to enable every worker to have such aid as he may require to permit him to become articulate in the genius peculiar to himself."

Mr. Pierard is in the United States to supervise a special exhibition of Belgian art, now on show at the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington.

$6,000,000 FOR COTTON GROUP

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Farm Board has approved a loan of not exceeding $6,000,000 to the Staple Cotton Co-operative Association to supplement loans to that organization from other sources.

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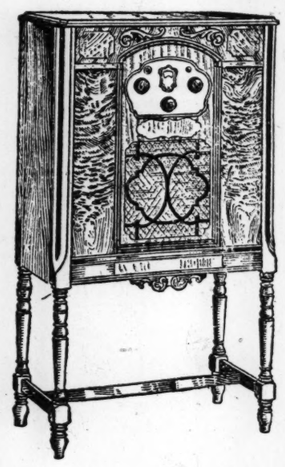
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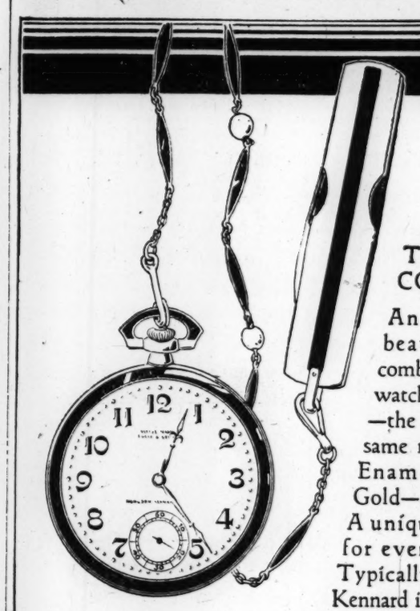
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SCOTS PLAYED GREAT PART IN RISE OF AMERICA

Brought Necessary Self-Discipline, Declares New York Editor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—John Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, recently delivered the first three of a course of six lectures at the University of Edinburgh for the Sir George Watson Chair of American History, Literature and Institutions. He said that the purpose of his lectures was not to discredit the part of others, but "to give recognition to the Puritans who went out to the New World, not by way of Holland or direct from the south of England, but straight out beyond the 'fair islands.'" These, he said, had been without bards to sing of their occupying the land, nor had historians told of their collective and individual heroisms.

Among the many of New England origin who had had their descent straight from Scotland he mentioned the great constitutional statesman, Daniel Webster. A book recently published in America under the sponsorship of Dr. David Starr Jordan sets out to show that many of New England's greatest sons were descended from David I of Scotland: Anne Hutchinson, John Quincy Adams, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Stephen Hopkins, Rufus Choate, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Professor Channing, Samuel Smith, Admiral Dewey and Pierpont Morgan. Oliver Wendell Holmes was descended from a David Hume, one of the several hundred Scottish prisoners sent by Cromwell to America.

Praise for Puritans

"It may thus be said," he held, "that it was the descendants of this, your land, that brought by grafting that hardy Puritan plant into more beauteous flower and more precious fruit. The Puritans of New England made it difficult for us to love them because they took life so coldly, treated the sinner so severely, and assumed as confidently their own election—but with it all they set an example of self-discipline which is essential to highest liberty, and gave a background without which no picture of America can be faithfully painted."

In the lecture, "The Coming of the Scot," it was explained that in pre-Revolutionary days the name Scot was given to all the descendants of Scotland whether they came by way of Ulster or straight from Scotland, when they were practically all of one faith. This, he said, was before they were merged in the omni-racial, polyglot, and multidenominational aggregation of people who had come unitedly to make up America. The Scot brought no supreme art, no special craft, except that of spinning; no music except the skirl of the pipes, which he kept for holiday festivals and pageants and parades; no foods except porridge and haggis for special celebrations. They brought Burns and Scott and the Presbyterian polity and the catechism. Thrift, jokes and golf they had also brought, for there were 4,000,000 golf players in the States, and the acreage of golf courses in America would make a strip the entire length of Scotland four or five miles wide. America owed Scotland much through golf in health, comradeship and food for conversation.

Part in Constitution

But Scotland's greatest gift was the Presbyterian church, and in this the descendants of Scotland contributed something in character and attitude that was difficult of definition, but was no less real than fruits and dishes and works of art or utensils or even poetry. The Scottish contribution had been to the American social product what manganese had been to the steel which it annealed.

In his third lecture Dr. Finley dealt with the Revolution and the Constitution. Men of Scottish ancestry, he said, were the first to declare for independence and they had had an important part in framing and securing the adoption of the Constitution, which no whim of a day could repeal. They might say that the Scot had had a decisive part in making the initial comprehensive gift represented in the passionate belief that a democracy was possible which should leave the individual a part to play in free society and not make him a mere cog in a machine operated from above, which trusted the common man in his tolerance, his ability to adjust differences with good humor, and to work out an American excellence from the contributions of all.

Mrs. Liao Lectures On the New China

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANILA—Starting a world tour in the name of the New China and the new Chinese woman, Mrs. Liao Chung-kai, widow of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and herself one of the leaders of the revolution, is lecturing here to groups of Chinese, of Filipino and of Amercian women and holding an exhibition of her paintings at the Y. M. C. A. Mrs. Liao plans to reach New York in February by way of Singapore, Geneva, Paris, Berlin and London.

Old China was guided by the precept of Confucius, "a woman without knowledge is of good character," Mrs. Liao explained to a Filipino woman reporter and the representative of The Christian Science Monitor the other day through an interpreter, and therefore today the women of China are many hundreds of years behind the rest of the world in education and in social recognition.

Women in China, she said, are generally considered of the smallest importance, as even a tourist is bound to notice in a few weeks' visit, although the Kuomintang has organized many thousands of women in local associations, federated under the party, to work for women's education and equality.

Mrs. Liao herself as a leader of women, reminds one of Susan B. Anthony, Anna Howard Shaw and many of the older generation in England and America. Her interest in human progress began with her acquaintance with Dr. Sun Yat Sen whom she met when she was 24 and he was deep in the organization of a revolution to overthrow the Manchu Dynasty.

For 14 years Mrs. Liao has been a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and at the same time directed the Woman's Movement in China. She has served also as a member of the government council.

The exhibition of her own paintings which Mrs Liao is taking with her to Europe and America, show her to be an artist as well as an idealist. Many of them contain the symbolism of the renaissance of China, in the awakening of the sleeping lion of the past, into the creature of today. More than 2000 persons were attracted to the exhibition last Sunday.

Alcohol Is Pernicious, Says British Doctor

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Alcohol in the light of modern knowledge is not so necessary in the treatment of disease as it was once thought to be, declared Dr. Courtney Weeks in an address before the University Union.

After stating that last year the British Nation consumed 50,000,000 gallons, Dr. Weeks said that there was no other one thing so pernicious as alcohol in the production of damage, mentally, morally or physically.

Referring to the change which had taken place in the attitude toward alcohol as a medicine he said that some time ago he sent letters to 800 important hospitals throughout the world, and with one exception the replies reported decreased use. In a vast majority of cases, he said, patients made recovery without a resort to alcohol.

Kuomintang Moves to Strengthen Party

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING—In an effort to inspire greater interest in North China in the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party), the party government at Nanking has instructed officials here that they should give preference to party members in employing men and women for government office. The decree states that in case of retrenchment similar consideration should be given.

There has been a distinct absence of enthusiasm toward the Kuomintang among northern Chinese, even since the party has become the dominant power behind the government at Nanking. The percentage of increase in party members has been lower in the north than in other parts of China.

It is emphasized that qualifications for party membership will not be lowered, and that no person will be permitted to join the Kuomintang unless he can demonstrate a good knowledge of comparative government and of the fundamentals of the party.

Waits Bring Cheer to Baronial Hall

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PRINCESS MARY'S GREETINGS

Card, painted by Howard Davie, selected to convey seasonal good wishes, and bearing the words of the carol:

Sing, ye Merry Men, with gladness,
Banish care and banish sadness,
Joy be high in hut and hall,
Christmas comes for one and all,
Then be gay!
Sing today!

POOR STUDENT PEDALS 400 MILES, AND WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—William Buckley, a part-time evening student of the Burnley Municipal College, has just passed the matriculation examination of London University in circumstances of great difficulty.

Unable to afford the expense of the railway journey from Burnley to London, Mr. Buckley cycled there and back—nearly 400 miles. His slender resources did not enable him to engage lodgings for the whole of the examination, so one night he slept under a hedgerow, and on another he rested in Euston Station, after he had been turned away from two others because he did not possess a ticket. Mr. Buckley passed the examination in the first division, an honor that has fallen to only 70 of the 2000 candidates.

SPANISH FEEL THAT THEY LACK FINANCIAL HEAD

Government Dissolves Committee Attempting to Steady Peseta Exchange

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—After several costly attempts to steady the peseta exchange, the Spanish Government has dissolved the committee appointed to apply measures purporting to maintain its tone. When announcing this decision the Minister of Hacienda stated that the Government proposed to revalue the peseta, but exactly what its plan was he was not at liberty to say. It was not practicable, however, to put the peseta on a par basis.

Spain would sooner or later join the International Bank of Payments, but this, he said, could not be achieved until the gold standard had been adopted.

He claimed that Spain was in a better position and had resources greater than those of other nations which have had to face a crisis similar to the one through which Spain was at present passing, and who had weathered it successfully.

The Nation's revenue now exceeded expenditure to the extent of some 200,000,000 pesetas which he hoped would soon increase to 300,000,000, when all supplementary credits would be covered. The first nine months of 1929 had produced nearly 120,000,000 pesetas more revenue than had been expected, and this exceeded last year's revenue by 139,000,000, when it already was over 50 per cent above that of 1922.

The Minister held out no hope that taxation would be lightened though he claimed that taxes in Spain were lower than in most countries. The amortization of the national debt called for increasing payments, to which last year's surplus of 120,000,000 was to be devoted.

The consolidation of the 5,225,000,000 pesetas of floating debt was a distinct success for the Hacienda, while the establishment of the petrol monopoly had more than justified itself and he claimed that within five years its object would be fully attained.

The great problem still to be solved is the stabilization of the peseta. The position is giving the authorities a great deal of anxiety as the severe depreciation at present affecting every section of trade shows no sign of abating. Its influence on the Nation's economy nullifies benefits such as the relief obtained from the cessation of the Moroccan campaign.

The impression is that it is likely to lead to a critical situation from which the Government will not issue with flying colors, which may precipitate a change. It is today, when international exchanges complicate high finance enormously, that Spain—which expelled the Jews from its soil—feels the lack of a financial genius.

Trees and Plants Sung of by Virgil to Be Perpetuated Near Mantua

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLORENCE—A project long cherished and now about to be realized is that of the laying out of a Virgilian park and woodland, a "lucus virgilianus," in which are to be planted and preserved all the trees and plants mentioned by the poet, near his birthplace, and to honor and recall his birth near Mantua, of which the two thousandth anniversary falls in 1930.

The realization of this plan at the present time is due to the zealous and intelligent action of Arnaldo Mussolini, brother of the Duce. But the idea had been conceived long before and then deferred for lack of funds and energies requisite to its achievement.

Even so early as the time of Vittorino da Feltre it was discussed, and a Frenchman, Miolis, interested himself in the matter in 1797. More recently the project was taken up by Giacomo Boni, so well known for his archæological works, and in 1910 the Virgilian Academy opened a public subscription on behalf of the scheme, which was to result not only in the gathering together of the trees and plants dear to the great poet, but also on the recultivation, in the Virgilian country, of its ancient flora, of which some items, during the centuries, had grown rare or disappeared.

The years, however, went by and the project remained a project, until Signor Mussolini has gone simply and directly to work, and secured a considerable area of land at Migliaretta, on the Pietole road, beside the Mincio.

Here will be cultivated those plants mentioned in the Georgics, the Eclogues, the Æneid. Two scholars, Professor Guarnieri and Professor Albricci of Bologna, have been commissioned to make further researches in the poet's works that nothing be lacking in the park of Pietole of those plants which Virgil loved, and sang of in never forgotten words 2000 years ago.

Ships Get Warning by Wireless Beacon

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Since early in this year a wireless beacon has been in use at Orfordness on the Suffolk coast, which operates by what is called the "rotating loop" system. The apparatus consists of a revolving loop of wire which is mechanically operated. The ship receiving its signals gets them at a maximum strength when the loop is pointing directly at it, and at a minimum strength when it is at right angles. A wireless receiver and a watch are all that are needed to calculate the bearings of the beacon.

Since its installation reports have been received from many shipmasters who have reported that they have been able to get their bearings, in some cases as far as 130 miles distant. Shipowners have been asked to request their masters to take bearings on the Orfordness loop, so that as large an amount of data as possible may be available.

The cost of one of these stations was estimated at about £5000, though this sum has probably been exceeded. The cost of maintenance is also higher than in the case of fixed beacons. Although cheaper to install and maintain, these fixed beacons have the disadvantage that ships have to be equipped with compass direction finders, which cost about £200 each. With the rotating loop, ships only require a wireless receiver and a stop watch. For general efficiency the direction finders have the advantage, as they can be used for obtaining bearings wherever the ships may be and can also obtain the position of signals in distress.

Chinese Railroad Curbs Use of Free Pass

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—The free railway pass evil, a thorn in the side of Chinese railway passenger traffic directors since the railways were built, is being vigorously attacked for the first time by Kao Chi-yi, Manchurian director-general of the Peiping-Mukden Railway.

Like the railways of the United States in earlier times, the railways of China have felt it necessary to issue a very large number of free passes. So many passes have existed that often accommodations became limited for passengers who paid their fares. Railway directors realized the extent of the evil, but none dared to pioneer an attack upon the system.

Mr. Kao, who is responsible for a number of reforms on the railway he directs, has now set an example. He has ruled that holders of passes may no longer ride on the express trains between Peiping and Mukden. In order to provide transportation for the large number of pass-holders, he has begun operation of one train daily in each direction upon which they may ride, but these trains are run on a longer schedule.

Express trains will thus be reserved entirely for paying passengers, and Mr. Kao says that he is convinced that the traveling public will appreciate this change promptly, and the passenger revenue of the railway will be noticeably increased.

ARAB VIEWPOINT OF DISPUTE ON 'WAILING WALL'

Grand Mufti Sees Political 'Issue Made of What Is Only Prescriptive Right

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Christian Science Monitor has received a lengthy statement from the Grand Mufti of Jesusalem, Hajj Amin Hüsseini, setting forth the Arab point of view in the controversy with the Zionists over the question of the "Wailing Wall."

After pointing out that "the Arabs of Palestine do not possess the instruments for influencing Western opinion, which are so abundantly supplied to the Zionists by wealthy and powerful representatives abroad," the Grand Mufti declares that existing conditions result in the Arab point of view not being presented properly.

He goes on: "It is not the fact that the feeling of the Islamic population of Palestine is anti-Semitic in character. Anti-Semitism, a European invention, is difficult for Moslems to understand. The hatred of Jews as Jews has never flourished among Moslems as among Christian peoples. The most cursory examination of either Moslem or Hebrew history will show this to be true. The great periods of development of Hebrew culture were those which took place under benevolent and friendly Moslem rulers in Spain, Africa and Palestine. For years before the war peaceful Jewish colonists came to Palestine, settled here, and lived in amity with their Arab neighbors. General Moslem feeling did not become unfriendly even to Zionism until Zionism itself, by the persistent practice of an aggressive policy, came to menace rights which all Moslems must hold very dear.

"2. It is not the fact that the feeling of the Arabs of Palestine is anti-British in character. Those who know what the Arabs in general, and the Arabs of this country in particular, did and suffered for the allied cause in the World War can scarcely entertain such a suggestion.

Discord Not of Moslem Origin

"3. It is not the fact that the recent disturbances were 'instigated by the Moslem authorities,' as has been so assiduously stated by various Zionist and Jewish leaders; neither is it true, as has recently been alleged by a high personage who ought to know better, that 'the Arab effendis' stirred up trouble 'for political purposes.' The Moslem authorities, as the Palestine Government well knows, did everything possible to calm the feelings of the people and to prevent violence. We profoundly regret the human lives which have been lost on both sides in these troubles, and we declare that so far from instigating disorder, we endeavored to prevent it beforehand, and to cause its cessation once it had begun."

With regard to the Wailing Wall itself, the Grand Mufti says that this area, which is sacred to Moslems because it is mentioned in the Koran, has been Moslem property for 13½ centuries and "for 500 years an inviolable Moslem Waqf." He adds that the lamentations carried out there by the Jews are not connected with the remains of the third, or Herodian, Jewish temple which are still extant, but are "for the destruction of the Temple of Solomon, of which no remnant remains at the Wailing Wall or anywhere else."

The Moslems accept the ruling of a White Paper issued by the British Government in November, 1928, defining the status quo which "assured Moslem possession of the area and reiterated the Jewish prescriptive right to visit it."

A Political Issue

The Grand Mufti complains that the Zionist organization—"hitherto not conspicuous for its religious enthusiasm"—has lately taken charge "of the Jewish side of the controversy and transformed the issue into a political one." The climax of the Jewish agitation was reached on Aug. 14 last with a demonstration which was "not a religious one," as he himself, having been an eyewitness, was in a position to state categorically. He added that he "deplored every drop of blood shed in this Holy Land, the cradle of religions, which should be the home of peace and happiness."

The Grand Mufti concludes as follows with a concrete proposal for settling the dispute.

"The Arabs of Palestine" he says, "believe that permanent peace and good understanding between all communities here can be secured only by a régime of justice for all, regardless of race or religion. To secure this justice there should be:

"(a) A democratic parliamentary Government, shared by Moslems Christians and Jews according to their numerical proportions.

"(b) A change in the present unjust and unnatural policy which exploits, in the interest of a Zionist minority of perhaps 120,000 persons, the overwhelming majority of the people of this country.

"We await in full confidence the arrival of the commission of inquiry. Its investigations cannot but support what has here been stated This statement, from which I have rigidly excluded anything which might be construed as controversial or open to question, is addressed to fair-minded people, of whatever race of religion. It is a definite statement, and I shall enter into no controversy upon it.

"Yours faithfully,
"(Signed) HAJI AMIN HUSSEINI,
Grand Mufti of Jerusalem,
President of the Supreme Moslem Council.
"Rabia 17 A. H. 1348.
"Jerusalem, Sept. 21, 1929."

Aero Clubs Encourage Flight in Australia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W—The increasing practical interest in aviation in Australia is evidenced by the rapid progress of the aero clubs.

The Aero Club of Australia has not been long in existence, yet it has been responsible for a number of promising offshoots. The most important section is that of New South Wales, which has promoted some country branches. This section, which functions in Sydney, has now 855 members.

Fifty-eight pilots were trained and licensed during the past year, and in addition 23 took the advanced course. The club has recently purchased an airdrome site about 20 miles from the city, that, with a clubhouse offering all that the country club does, and a perfect flying field, will cost about £50,000. The club faces the enterprise with confidence, for within three years it has accumulated a reselve of over £4000, which, considering the disabilities confronting its pioneering days, is considered a worthy achievement.

Australians feel that the future of their country may be determined in the air, and they are determiend not to rest exclusively upon the Government in preparing for all emergencies.

AUSTRALIA VOTES ON FAVORITE WRITERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—Recently the West Australian conductd in its news columns a controversy concerning various publications, and concluded it with a plebiscite of its readers to decide who should be in the list of 12 favorite authors.

The plebiscite resulted in the selection of the following dozen: Charles Dickens, Jack London, Upton Sinclair, Alexander Dumas, Edgar Wallace, William M. Thackeray, Sir Walter Scott, P. C. Wren, H. G. Wells, Rafael Sabatini, John Galsworthy and Victor Hugo. Next to these came Zane Grey, Baroness Orczy, Jeffrey Farnol, H. Rider Haggard, P. G. Wodehouse and G. Bernard Shaw.

PLAN TO PUSH FARMS IN WEST OF AUSTRALIA

Great Public Works May Be Undertaken by Perth Cabinet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—A series of public works of considerable magnitude awaits completion in Western Australia, according to Alexander McCallum, Minister for Works in the Labor Government. The credit of the state was good, he declared, and if the Government were free to act independently it could get as much money as it wanted in London. However, it had to act in conjunction with the governments of the other states.

The works that would be gone on with first were those that would keep the big money in the State, as distinct from those for which most of the money would go overseas for materials.

Many big works, he continued, would be put in hand in the near future. He anticipated that tenders would be called shortly for the construction of the new Conning River reservoir to augment the water supplies for the metropolitan area, at a cost of about £1,250,000, and for the erection of a new savings bank in Perth, at a cost of some hundreds of thousands of pounds. Then there were buildings to be added to the university. The proposed works for harbor extension at Fremantle, which had recently been proclaimed a city, would run into millions of pounds. The Geraldton Harbor, where this year 20 big ships were loaded with grain for overseas, compared with only two ships six years ago, had to be finished, and Bunbury was pressing for the extension of its harbor.

If the Government was to go on with the 3500 farms scheme a considerable amount would have to be spent at Esperance Bay to enable that port to handle the trade of the district.

On roads alone, he went on £1,250,000 was to be spent this year. No other Government of the State had spent more than £50,000 in one year on road work. Rivers in the Kimberley district, in the far north, over 1000 miles from Perth, were being bridged, and this would facilitate tremendously the work and the movement of settlers.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY TO MOVE TO COLOGNE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The German branch of the Ford Motor Company which has its seat in Berlin will now be shifted to Cologne. Several considerations are responsible for this change. Cologne is close to the Ruhr iron and steel district. This is of importance because the Ford Company wants in future to use as much German material as possible.

Cologne can also be reached by sea-going vessels of 2000 to 3000 tons. The labor market, too, in that district offers certain advantages. Finally, Cologne is the third largest city in Germany, and thus an important business center. From Cologne, the Ford Company will also be able to supply the French market with cars more easily than from Berlin. In South Germany, either in Augsburg or Nürnberg, an assembly plant is to be built for the export of cars to Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary.

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CROP QUALITY TURNING FARM DOWNS TO UPS

New England Agriculture Winning Wider Markets by Improved Methods

New England is undergoing an economic readjustment through which its industry is working toward a new epoch of progress. The factors and portents of this change are discussed in six articles, of which the following is the last.

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

New England agriculture may have its ups and downs but leaders in that industry believe the way has been found to cultivate two "ups" in the farm statistics where one "down" grew before—through improving methods of marketing.

Thus Farmer Bascom's onions and Farmer Whipple's eggs are going to town in a new uniform—a uniform characteristic of the changes in the distribution system.

One may buy Aroostook potatoes in Omaha or asparagus in the local market—the same label will be on both products as an official guarantee that they are of New England quality.

The Yankee farmers long have known that their fertile soil, abundant rains and favorable climatic conditions enabled them to grow crops that would compete in almost any market. To this knowledge they are adding a new lesson—the discovery that the same apples will bring $1 a bushel more in a tissue paper wrapping.

Quality Label Authorized

This is the idea behind the New England quality label now legally authorized in all six of the New England states, and surrounded with safeguards which enable the agricultural commissioners to see that the standards are maintained. It is used on products sold locally as well as in distant markets, for the farmers have found that there is much profit to be reaped near at hand.

Each year New England imports three times the agricultural tonnage that it ships out. Experts believe that a considerable proportion of this disparity will be balanced as the grower of "cash crops" continues to take advantage of the local demand for a product of high quality.

Agriculture is one of the "big three" of New England's industries, ranking with the textile and metal industries in the value of products. It means between $325,000,000 and $350,000,000 to the six states every year, including live stock, poultry and dairy products as well as crops.

Discussions of the economic situation in New England at times have included the conclusion that the amount of farming has decreased in recent years. In support of this contention, figures have been cited showing the value of crops, without taking into account the price fluctuations and individual crop conditions.

Close Watch on Acreage

It is relatively easy to go into the details of this situation, for the New England Crop Reporting Service keeps a detailed check of conditions. This organization is supported by the United States Department of Agriculture office in co-operation with the agricultural commissions in the six states.

C. D. Stevens, of the service's statistical staff, turns the pages of his big black books and scans the farm acreage situation. His conclusion is that it is quite definitely stabilized. The crop acreage maintains an average quite close to 4,325,000. It may vary nearly as much as 1 per cent, but a drop one year is compensated for by a succeeding increase.

The value of New England's farm crops averages about $185,000,000 a year. In 1924 it reached a high total of $222,800,000 and then declined somewhat in each succeeding year to a point of approximately $146,600,000 in 1928. But preliminary estimates that come from Mr. Stevens's books show that the total value for 1929 will probably exceed the $200,000,000 mark again.

A large part of the current year's increase will come out of the potato sacks, for Aroostook County has a bumper crop and the market conditions are favorable. That region, which is the potato capital of New England, is an example of what concentrated effort and modern methods can do for the farmer. Aroostook County is credited with growing more potatoes to the acre than any other place in the country, while better seed and improving cultivation methods have consistently improved the quality of the crop.

Potato Acreage Climbing

The acres of potatoes tell a story, too. Between 1922 and 1928 the potato acreage fell off from 230,000 to 188,000, but it has been climbing since, until it totals 234,000 acres this year. The crop which will come off this land will be about 55,200,000 bushels, which is the largest total on record.

Although they rank about sixth in the list in value, cranberries are perhaps one of the most characteristic of New England crops, as widely known throughout the Nation as the maple sugar that comes from Vermont. The cranberry industry, centered on the bogs of Cape Cod, varies little, with approximately 13,900 acres under cultivation for the last six years, as compared with an average of 13,100 acres for the five-year period ending in 1922. The crop this season is estimated at 385,000 barrels.

It is not generally realized that hay covers the largest amount of land of any crop in New England, more than 3,500,000 acres. This product is the backbone of the dairy industry and its distribution through every one of the six states indicates the scope of the dairy industry—one which has "turned the corner" during the last year.

Gain in Milk Production

The number of milch cows in New England had been showing a downward tendency for the last five years, with the result that milk production also fell off. But the survey of the number of cows on the dairy farms on January 1 of this year showed a total of 764,000, a gain of approximately 25,000 over the previous period. Milk production, which last year totaled 3,859,000,000 pounds, is on the upward trend and is expected this year to approximate 4,000,000,000, approaching the figure for recent more productive years.

The New England apple grower, despite the decrease in commercial crops, is finding some improvement through diversification of the apple species. In 1924 Baldwins constituted 40 per cent of the commercial crop, but there is an increasing tendency to grow McIntosh apples which are admirably suited to the New England area.

Estimates of the commercial crop for the current year run at 1,820,000 barrels, which approximately equals the five-year average crop ending in 1926, although still below the best years of the last decade. Declines in the apple orchard acreage have been noticeable in Maine, but this is to a large degree offset by new plantings in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The average annual value of the apple crop is somewhat more than $11,000,000.

Onion Yield Higher

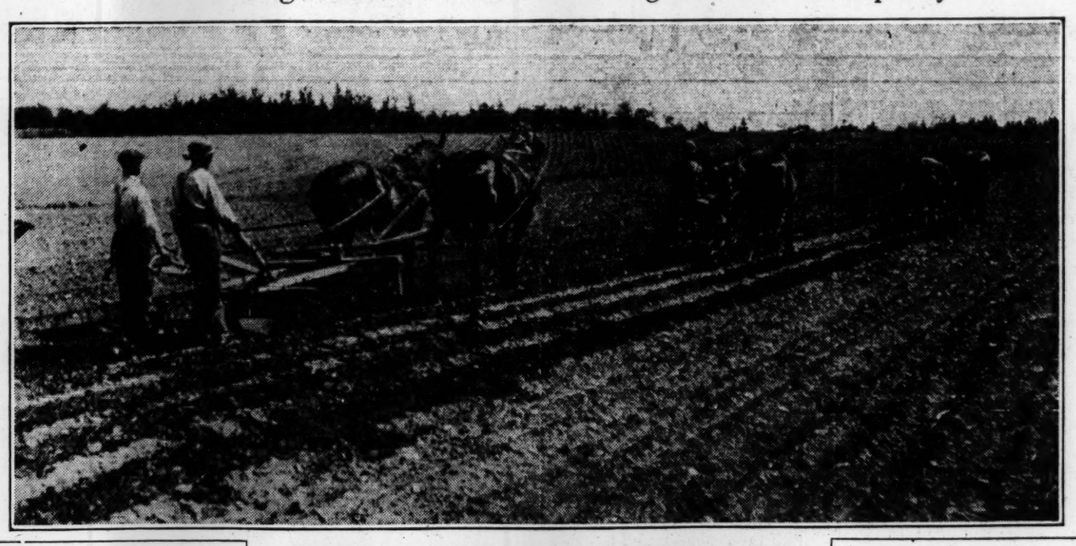
The onion growers in New England, with an annual crop valued at $850,000 to $1,600,000 a year, have been faced with difficult New York and middle western competition and are turning their attention to the improvement of varieties in order to build up their industry. The acreage devoted to this crop has declined from 4560 to 2730 acres during the last seven years.

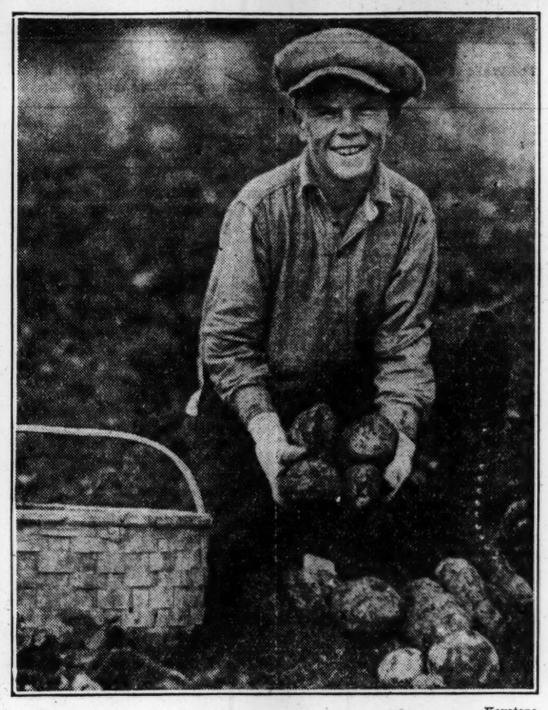
A hopeful sign, however, is in the yield per acre, which during the present year has increased to 385 bushels, approaching the high peak of the last eight years and more than 60 per cent above last year.

Possibilities of development of the lumbering industry on the basis of an agricultural rather than a forestry crop are being particularly emphasized in New England. According to estimates by the American Tree Association, 2,139,000 acres of land in this region are available for reforestation.

The rate at which the remaining timber is being cut in New England is increasing in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, while reductions of about one-third have taken place in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Land of Big Potatoes Adds to New England Farm Prosperity





Keystone

Above—Cultivating and Hoeing the Broad Acres of an Aroostook County (Me.) Potato Farm, in the Midst of the Most Highly Concentrated Potato-Growing Section in the United States (Aroostook County Farm Bureau Photo). Below—There Is a Bumper Crop This Year at Presque Isle, Me. (Keystone Photo).

COVERED WAGON STILL RUMBLES IN TARTAR STATE

(Continued from Page 1)

menian mountains, where they had been pasturing their cattle; and nomads on the march represent as picturesque a spectacle as one would wish to see. The families, with such domestic animals as chickens and lambs and with all their household belongings, travel in wooden carts, covered with awning, canvas, or finely woven rugs, one of the few articles of beauty and luxury which one is apt to find in a nomad camp. Water buffaloes, which rank among the most patient and peaceful of draught animals, pull the carts, and a faithful dog can always be seen trotting near the family cart.

The men often ride on horseback, while shepherds, armed with sticks and aided by dogs, marshal the huge throngs of sheep which move, raising clouds upon clouds of dust. The road along which the nomads were moving led down the course of a mountain stream, and as evening approached one passed one encampment after another, marked by blazing fires, over which iron kettles, no doubt containing the evening meal, were suspended, while steaming samovars emitted great puffs of smoke through the chimneys which are attached to them.

Gypsy Romance

Only a few days previously I had seen the Baku oil fields, transformed and modernized within the course of a few years by the systematic application of American technical methods; here, on the road from Kazach to Delizhan was a scene that had surely repeated itself, with minor variations, over a period of centuries. Twice a year this migration takes place. In the spring the people of Kazach and the surrounding region drive their flocks and herds up into the mountains, where the water supply is better and the pasturage is fresher and more abundant. With the end of the summer comes the time to pack up the rugs and other belongings and to return to the valleys, where there are crops to be harvested. This regular migratory movement takes place in many parts of the Caucasus, and is very common in the neighboring Oriental countries, Turkey and Persia.

There is an element of gypsy romance in the spectacle of these marching tribesmen, the women often with babies strapped on their backs, like Indian papooses, and with heavy metal belts and bracelets, the little girls often with crescent shaped earrings piercing their ears. The camps by the river bank, with the wooded hills in the background, are alluring; the spectator might well feel the impulse to break away from city life and join one of these roving pastoral cavalcades. But a young Azerbaidjan Tartar who was sharing with me the uncertain fortunes of a loose and wavering seat in the jolting motorbus poured cold water on any such fancies.

Patriarchal Caravans

"I was brought up in one of these nomad camps and was happy to get away from it and go to school in Baku," he declared. "Tending to cattle day and night isn't so easy as it looks; and then the life of the people is little better than that of the cattle. There is so much dirt and hard work, and so little amusement, and practically no education. Last winter some of the students in our school went on an excursion to Moscow and Leningrad; there people live like human being. Our Azerbaidjan nomads must learn to live better, too."

In the really passionate outburst of this young man against the primitive life in which he had been brought up, one could see the beginning of a tendency to break away from the traditional life of wandering from the hut in the valley to the camp on the mountains and to settle down to more advanced forms of farming. But such changes come slowly in the East; and many years will probably elapse before the last of the picturesque, untidy caravans, with their patriarchal families, will have made its annual migration to the mountain pastures and back again.

NEW MEXICAN AIR RECORD

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Flying a Douglas army plane, Capt. Jose Leon and Lieut. Luis Noriega of the Military Air Service, reached an altitude of 27,000 feet, breaking the record for Latin America. They took off from Valbuena Field and were in the air about an hour and a half.

HACKNEY PONIES IN KEEN RIVALRY AT HORSE SHOW

Supremacy of Massachusetts Challenged by Entries of Californians

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The hackney ponies of Mr. and Mrs. J. Macy Willetts of New Marlboro, Mass., which have been the outstanding choice of pony lovers in the National Horse Show for uncounted years, are now having a rival collection to encounter in the group of California entries, brought East this year for the first time by Ben R. Meyer of Beverly Hills, with Fuse, Daybreak, Billet Doux the leading contenders against those famous favorites, Irvington Bounce III, Irvington Aristocrat and Miss Freda, the Cassilis Farm leaders.

Already in the harness pony classes the Californians have captured every blue ribbon for which they have competed, and only in the strictly hackney pony classes, to which Mr. Meyer's ponies have not been eligible, have the Cassilis stars held their old-time supremacy.

The finest victory for the Californians came in the ladies' driving class, when Fuse captured the cup presented by Mrs. Reginald W. Rives, from a field including Sunrise, the former outstanding star, now owned by Carl R. Hanna, which took second, with a newcomer, Glantham Marvel, from Alasa Farms, and Irvington Bounce III, the remaining ribbon winners.

Cassilis Farm, however, was still supreme in the hackney classes, with both championships going once more to their perpetual candidates, Irvington Aristocrat and Irvington Bounce III. The lone contender was another Cassilis product, Cassilis Easter Maid, while in a class for pairs Glantham Marvel and Fusion from Alasa Farms took second place.

The sensation in the jumping classes has been the success of a number of non-military mounts over the picked animals of the Irish Free State, Poland, Italy, Canada and the United States Army. H. Hallon Crowell, of Boston, with his group including Fourth Estate, Pop Over, and Mickey, has already demonstrated superiority, and Shararogue, Sligo and Michael, owned by R. S. McLaughlin of Ottawa, Can., and ridden by Mrs. Phillips, and the old-time star, Lucifer, of Miss Ruth Cowan's, of Montreal, ridden by the owner, have also snatched blue ribbons from such stars of army jumping as Buckaroo, and the best of the Italian and Irish horses.

EXPLORERS REACH LOBITO

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—After a trip of more than 4000 miles through the interior wilderness of Angola, the Frederick H. Rawson-Field Museum expedition to West Africa has arrived in Lobito, capital of the province. The explorers are preparing to plunge into Nigeria, W. D. Hambly, the leader, reported.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Gladys M. Rolls, London, England.
Mrs. Frank H. Reed, Neosho, Mo.
Mrs. Nettie Y. Coyle, Neosho, Mo.
F. W. Curtis, Kingston, N. Y.
Richard E. Prince, Norfolk, Va.
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Mrs. Bulah Confer, Natick, Mass.
Mrs. P. Edlich, Delawanna, N. J.

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The Dinette to the Rescue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago

"MY NEXT home will have no dining room," bluntly remarked the guest to her hostess, who sat sketching a proposed floor plan for her own future home.

"The dining room does present a problem," the hostess puzzled as she crumpled up one drawing and started another. "I have wondered if it is practical to give up so much of the floor space of a house to a room which is used only one hour in every 24."

"Not even that in our house. We take so many meals out now, and when we entertain at dinner we invite our guests over to the club," the guest explained.

Here the gentleman of the house interpolated: "But you wouldn't call it a home without a dining room, would you?"

The conversation which followed led a listener to wonder whether dining rooms in the United States really were shrinking in size, and whether a total absence of this age-old institution might mean the disintegration of the home, as her host had implied. These ideas sent her hither and yon to find out just what was taking place in the floor plan of the small house. Were the dining room and living room still of equal size? If not, what had caused this apparent disappearing of the large dining room? Did it mean less hospitality? What would take its place?

She recalled pleasant visits in European homes where the climax of the evening was the gathering around a large dining-room table, conversing late into the evening while more and more food was served. It was all very hospitable and delightful. In many homes, even, the dining table stood in the center of the living room and entire evenings were spent with the whole family, as well as the guests, gathered near the table, not always to eat, of course, but it must be admitted the proximity to the family's table lent a certain note of hospitality.

Floor Plans Changing

In the United Statss living conditions are different. That rising tide of married women who prefer teaching, computing figures or composing business letters to preparing meals or keeping the silver shining on the massive sideboard is unquestionably increasing. This coupled with the fact that servants are hard to get may have a direct bearing on the changing fabric of the home, which in turn is reflected in the floor plans of the new houses.

If guests are to be invited to dinner around the corner at the hotel or driven to a golf club or down-town restaurant, why build a big dining room?

One hostess never entertained with a dinner at home. She is a busy professional woman, and had not the time to direct maids, even if she could get them. She therefore had come to the conclusion that a large dining room was excessive and that her massive sideboard with other pieces to match were decidedly a white elephant. Her new home consequently has an extra large living room and a miniature dining room which, although it is an entirely separate room, deserves the nomenclature dinette which is sometimes given to it.

Her entertaining has taken on a somewhat different character. With ample space in the living room for small tables, she serves light refreshments on them directly from the kitchen. Or occasionally a buffet supper, she thinks, is quite a successful event. At such times tempting dishes of cold sliced meat, crisp lettuce piled high in a big salad bowl, dainty slices of bread and butter or rolls, and all the accessories are placed on the small table in the dinette. The guests help themselves and retire to the living room, finding occasional tables near easy chairs where they may rest their plates or small trays, whichever the case may be.

It would be a sweeping suggestion that from now on all small houses will have dinettes. Even architects differ on the question. Many a conservative home builder will see to it that plenty of space is left for the room which to him spells hospitality and home.

But we cannot ignore the trend of events. Granting at least that the dining room is decreasing in size, what are some of the points to be watched in its construction? Being small, care must be taken to have the doors swing out of the room instead of in, a feature which tends to avoid crowding. One bungalow owner built a dinette about eight feet square that proved especially attractive and convenient, albeit small. There were two double-hung windows with bright cretonne draperies, and a fernery beneath. On the opposite side double French doors opened out into a dainty kitchen. The third wall was broken by a plain plastered arch of dignified lines, leading into the living room. The remaining wall was left clear and relieved by hanging shelves fashioned by the owner himself. Colorful china to accent the colors in the window draperies was placed here. In addition to a painted reed breakfast table and four chairs, there was room in a corner for a tea cart which provided extra space for serving.

Some may prefer a door to the living room, but the plain arch, without a door, certainly was a pleasant approach from the living room of the bungalow under consideration. This, of course, is less objectionable than an open doorway between the dinette and kitchenette, such as is common in small apartments. The kitchenette-dinette arrangement lacks the comfort of being completely shut off from the kitchen while eating.

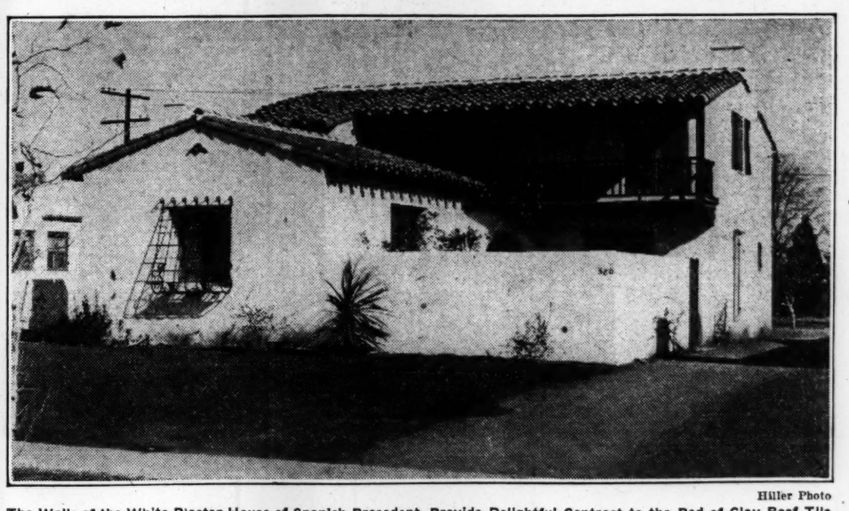
Not Much Special Furniture

A word more might be said, in passing, about dinette furniture. Not much is needed, because the dishes may be provided for on the shelves in the kitchen or pantry. In addition to the table and chairs, at least one piece along the wall helps to furnish the place. As in living rooms, where matching suites of several pieces are not used so much as a collection of different colors and types, so in the dinette, a happy choice of furniture is considered more interesting.

Although there may be as many different combinations as people who choose them, one interesting grouping has been suggested, composed of a French provincial table, early American ladder-back chairs with rush bottoms, and a Welsh cupboard decorated with pewter candlesticks.

In any case, the furniture to be used should be fairly well decided upon before the floor plans are definitely settled, so that there will be sufficient wall space where it is needed, and where it will most effectively take the pieces desired.

Perhaps this dinette is only a fad, but, being linked so closely to the onward march of events, it appears to have its definite niche in the trend of modern small-house plans.



Hiller Photo

The Walls of the White Plaster House of Spanish Precedent Provide Delightful Contrast to the Red of Clay Roof Tile, as Well as a Charming Background for Shadows at the Eaves.

Landscaping for the Spanish Style of House

By R. S. WILMOT

A HOUSE of Spanish design, when erected in a northern climate, appears more at home in a setting recalling the sunny Mediterranean lands than it does when surrounded by the verdure typical of our northern woodland country. If one is searching for a building site with the idea of putting a house of Spanish design upon it, it is usually easy to find a lot of a type that will prove congenial with the style of the house. Dry, rocky hillsides, or seaside property is easily converted into a proper frame for the Spanish house. Lush woodland growth, which one would naturally be loath to cut, would tend to smother the rather austere and simple lines of the house.

We grow many plants that hail originally from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, and these are most suitable for use in landscaping the site. Others, like the Russian olive, or eleagnus augustifolia, with its grayish leaves, may be used to replace certain plants that are not hardy in the north. The Russian olive might remind one of the true olive, though the fruit in this case is a cheerful red. Tall spiral red cedars, especially chosen for their slenderness, will be useful for house corners and to flank the doorways, as understudies to the beautiful cypress, which of course will not withstand our winters. The feathery tamarisk, native of Mediterranean Europe and north Africa, will offer effective contrast to the house.

For a low, broad-leaved evergreen hedge the upright-growing euonymus may be used. Either the green or the gold-reticulated-leaved variety would make an unusual hedge. The vitex, or monk's pepper-tree has grayish foliage and purple flowers. The variety incisa is hardiest. The rose-of-Sharon, being a species of hibiscus, would be quite fitting, as would the mulberry tree, whose rugged branches suggest age, at the same time supplying the welcome shade. Locust trees and the Siberian pea tree will add acacia-like foliage and form. Nearer the ground the yucca, in all its varieties, would furnish both all-year foliage effect and creamy flowers in summer. The soft foliage of euphorbia cyparissias, the cypress spurge, makes an excellent ground cover. Its cousin, the variety with the nice name polychroma, its taller and so unusual in habit that it suggests itself immediately for use as a specimen or accent plant. Polychroma bears yellowish flowers in large heads. The Spanish-style house appears better if its foundation is sparsely covered rather than smothered in greenery in the way that is done with numerous other types.

Since the patio is the chief feature of the Spanish house, special care must be taken to arrange it effectively. Tradition demands an abundance of potted and tubbed plants. Suitable tub plants are oleander, jasmine, crepe-myrtle or palms. Orange and fig trees may be used where fruit trees are desired. The oleander seems almost indispensable, since it is dependable, easily managed and long-lived. The number of tub plants used must depend upon the size of the patio and not a little upon the facilities present for their safekeeping during the winter months.

Cacti and Prickly Pear

Agapanthus, crinum, amaryllis and geraniums are good permanent subjects for growing in pots. Annuals may be brought in from the garden for special effect. Cacti will be useful for the sunniest spots. They will revel whereas other plants would dry up in such a situation. Some nurseries offer a hardy prickly pear which, it seems, might be useful. In the corners of the patio a few tall cannas would be effective, and for once not spoil things by their too-tropical appearance.

One would not wish to have to do without a regular flower garden. This could be charmingly arranged, so that one would get a glimpse of the flowers through the patio gate. A garden made along more formal lines would be most in keeping. A pool, or old well, would make an effective center, while arbors of grapevines would lend a quaint, Old World look.

Fitting the Roof to the House

II—Clay Tiles for Color and Texture

By MARC N. GOODNOW

JUST as the wooden shingle is a thoroughly appropriate material for roofing the colonial house, so the clay tile has become the preferred cover for the Spanish, Moorish or Italian house. Coming, as it does, direct from the soil itself, it may be said to be altogether natural not only as to ingredients, but as to appearance. Its outstanding qualities are those of expressing the character of its surroundings and furnishing both an impervious watershed and a perfect insulation against heat and cold.

In the United States, the cylindrical roof tile is a natural and logical element of the architecture in Florida, California and the Southwest, where a fervent sun is to be reckoned with throughout the year. But it also has artistic possibilities: the happy contrast between red tile roof and white or neutral-toned plaster walls is one of the features that distinguishes the houses of those regions, not to mention the interesting textures derived from staggered random laying that produces a soft, ragged, even crumbly, appearance.

The variety of architectural motifs in the houses of California and Florida has inevitably called for a similar variety of roof tiles. Among these are Spanish tiles, a cross-section of which resembles the letter "S," and which are laid in both regular and random courses; Mission tiles and certain variants, which are circular or cylindrical in cross-section and are likewise laid in both regular and random courses. These tiles are often found laid two or three deep, one over another, which produces an unusual roof texture.

Terra Cotta

Then there is also the Italian clay tile roof, which has a cover-tile cylindrical in shape, with its sides resting in an angular pan-tile forming a valley or gutter between each row of cover-tiles. Still another form of tile is the shingle tile made of terra cotta, about 9 by 14 inches in measurement and laid in both regular and random fashions.

The early Mission tile, which receives its name from the widespread use of it by the mission fathers in California, was hand-made throughout. The Indian workman was taught to knead the clay into a thin slab and shape it finally over his thigh. It bore the marks of the palm of the hand and the thumb or fingers and, indeed, had something of a human quality which is lacking in the machine-made tile of today. Naturally, the process was more laborious and required more time in curing than in modern tile-making.

Nowadays, clay roofing tiles are first modeled in the required form and then fired or baked in a furnace or kiln to crystallize all the elements, after which they are given a glazed coat in any color desired and fired a second time.

A tile roof, like a slate roof, is brittle in its elements, and so long as its form is unaltered, it is as good as when first laid, but such a roof is beyond help if the supporting structure is weak. Rafters and sheathing should be substantial in character to prevent sagging, for though not so heavy as some may imagine, the material still is much more dense and heavy than wood or asphalt shingles.

Tile Weight

Likewise, the tile weight should be known and the framing computed thereon. If the rafter spans are excessive, there is sure to be trouble somewhere along the line and the trouble may affect the tile more than it does the timber itself. No tile roof should be laid without particular effort to make joints with chimney, stacks or upper walls complete. Sound and liberal flashing should be used with cement bedding. To make it really worth while the flashing used should have as good a prospect for life as the tile. Corrosion advances quickly in out-of-the-way corners and with the slightest excuse. Far less expense is incurred where all metal engaging a tile roof is part of and as permanent as the roof. But once laid in proper fashion, the tile roof becomes in effect a permanent covering for the house. It requires no further attention on the part of the owner, and its beauty and character serve always to attract and interest the passer-by.

Within recent years concrete roofing tiles have developed rapidly and are now used effectively with any type of construction and for almost any type of building on which a tile roof can suitably be placed. These tiles are made of a mixture of sand and cement, but harden in the sun and do not require firing, as clay tiles do. The units used for the ridge and hip of the roof also are made of cement.

Concrete roofing tile differs in appearance from clay tile, and in some styles combines the pan tile with the cover tile. There are, however, the same possibilities for either solid or combination colors, these colors of pure metallic oxides being practically permanent.

Characteristics

Characteristics of clay or concrete tile are its insulation, its impervious quality and its color properties. The color of the tile roof may be solid or variegated. Dark reds, browns and greens are generally used in the solid color roofs. Shades of red, tan and green will frequently be found in the variegated roofs.

Difficulty sometimes arises in specifying colors of tiles. For example, the word "variegated" is often used to designate different colors, whereas in the tile trade it really means different shades or blends of the same color. The word, "vari-color," is generally used to denote the use of many colors. This distinction is important, in ordering tile roofing.

It is expected, of course, that the home builder who intends to make use of roofing tiles will seek competent advice, not only as to brands and different shapes, but as to individual colors and color schemes. The laying of roofing tile, like that of floor or wall tile, is an art in itself and requires both mechanical skill and a sense of artistic values. These requisites, together with those of fitness to the particular style of house being built, will in the end determine the success of the roof, at least in so far as its appearance is concerned. Given, also, a sufficient support, such a covering should continue indefinitely to please and protect the occupants of the house.

[The dates of the articles in this series are Nov. 2, 9, 16 and 23.]

The Farm Home Grounds Can Be Attractively Planted

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Madison, Wis.

OVER $200 in prizes have been awarded to winners in the last Wisconsin farm home ground improvement contest conducted by rural organizations of three countries in co-operation with the landscape extension service of the horticultural department at the University of Wisconsin.

In La Crosse County the contest was organized by the county rural planning committee and the prizes were donated by the county; in Pierce County the contest was conducted by the local horticultural society and business men; and in Sheboygan by the women's clubs. All three counties co-operated with the landscape extension service of the State college.

The primary object of the contest is to encourage all home makers and farmers, no matter what the condition of their grounds, to enter the contest and participate in its program. Prizes are awarded according to the amount of improvement in the grounds and their final appearance.

As the project arouses considerable civic pride, a complete local rural beautification program often follows, says J. G. Moore, director of the department of horticulture at the University of Wisconsin. Projects promoting town plantings, attractive rural parks, pleasing school grounds and inviting highways result.

One unusual feature about the Wisconsin farm home ground improvement contests is that all effort is concentrated along selected highways. In La Crosse County 50 per cent of the farmers along the part of Highway 16, where one project was undertaken, took an active part in the recent contest which has extended over two years. This method, states Mr. Moore, makes for friendly rivalry among farmers residing near the highway, and oftentimes results in residents along other highways conducting a series of contests. It also makes a favorable impression upon tourists who flood the State every summer.

To aid in judging the merits of farm home grounds a tentative score card has been planned. In this way the lawn, the drive, walks, plantings of shrubs, trees and flowers and garden structures, such as fences, benches and trestles are rated according to their importance.

County agricultural agents, business men, women's clubs and farmers have taken part in the recent contests. Other beautification contests are being conducted for the improvement of cheese factory grounds and filling stations.

Ideas From Visiting Around

London

NOW and then it is good to refresh one's outlook by visiting the gardens of one's friends, and if a distance away, so much the better, for then one is more likely to get new ideas. Here is one of the pictures seen this summer, a picture often present with me as an example of sheer beauty.

The garden began with level spaces of green turf bordered by clipped hedges, and with wide flower borders. It then fell away with an iris garden backed with bold groups of gorse (furze) whose golden glory must well have set off that royal flower, the lily of France, in its shades of purple, gold and rose (even though the original fleur de lys was white). Stepping-stones of big blocks of gray rock led one over a stream to a small dell or ravine with, on one side, high and rocky banks hidden by spring flowering shrubs, now veiled with the white autumn clematis viticella alba. On the other side of the rivulet began the blue dream! Sheets of willow-gentian covered the ground with arching sprays of deepest blue; not the slate-blue so often seen in this flower. From this sea of ultramarine one had but to look across a little stony path, and a vista of agapanthus, that African lily of cerulean hue, stretched away among shrubs and trees, meeting further on with colonies of the same agapanthus, but of a much paler blue. The dark green strap-like leaves, and the big umbelliferous heads were a glorious sight. As the plant with one exception is not hardy, these were doubtless planted out in May. The one hardy agapanthus is A. Moorei, low growing, with heads of fine blue color.

For Autumn Display

In the same garden a gorgeous border of hardy plants had been grouped for a September display. This was in all shades of crimson, bronze, copper, scarlet and gold. While in another border in which mauve predominated together with feathery pink tamarisk (aestivalis) was the exquisite thalictrum dipterocarpum, a refined and graceful plant, mauve in color, and growing, as never before seen, in six-foot-high luxuriance.

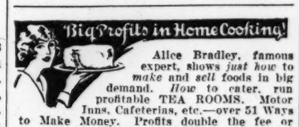
Another garden in the Cotswolds, famous for rare plants, had little bloom to show, but the design was very good. The old house stood on ground that sloped steeply. On one side was a ravine apparently strewn with bowlders and rocks from top to bottom. But these had all been placed with greatest care in order to shelter in their niches the rarest rock plants and gentians. It was met at the foot of the hill by a water garden that meandered down in a chain of pools. And all constructed by the owner and his man (seventeen years' work, be it said), with luxuriant growth of bamboos and trees.

For Growing Rare Plants

In this garden a new method of growing rare plants had been discovered. A bed some 18 inches high was made from the ordinary furnace ashes, in this case ashes from anthracite coal, which have been left out in all weathers for six months beforehand. Directly the treasured seedlings can be handled, they are planted out directly from the pots in which they were sown on to the bed of ashes, which was protected on one side by a wall. Here some of the rarest primulas were growing away happily with no other nourishment than water and pure air!

So remarkable was their growth that I contemplate making a foot-wide border of ashes round some azalea beds in a damp spot and growing thereon many of my primula seedlings whose predecessors damped off in moist ground last winter when it "frew" and "thew" alternately and disastrously in England.

MRS. PHILIP MARTINEAU



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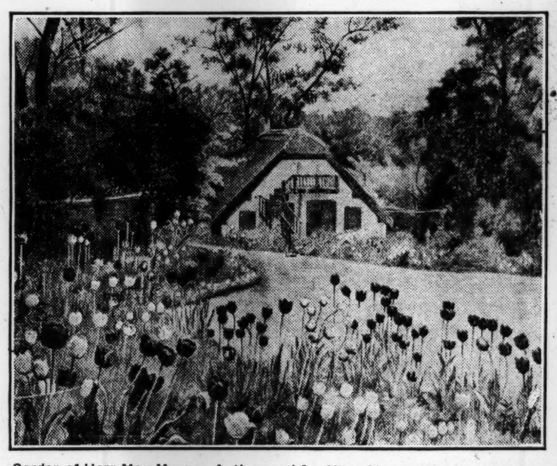
The Gardener's House



Garden of Herr Max Mezger, Author, and for Many Years a Planter in Madagascar. View From Front of the Mezger Home Looking Down to the Gardener's House. To the Left the Terrace Forms a Shaded Outdoor Dining Room in Pleasant German Fashion.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Berlin

THE quaint old "gardener's house" is thatched, its walls are of stucco in rosy tan, and the shutters are a soft blue. Even in winter there are gleams of color under the bare overhanging branches. In spring and summer the coloring of the house is dull in comparison with the gay brilliance of early shrubs and bulbs, the later pink and blue of phlox and larkspur. The cottage and the flowers combine to make a picture of simple charm the sort of friendly informality with which most German gardens are identified.

When Herr Mezger bought the place he wisely left the old house just as it was and planned his own to harmonize, a slightly larger thatched and stuccoed cottage set among trees at the crest of a sweeping lawn and connected with the lower garden by beds of shrubs and flowers. Since Herr and Frau Mezger are their own "gardeners," and the new home just large enough for them and their small daughter, the old building is used as a guest cottage. Very fortunate are the friends who enjoy the charmingly informal hospitality of this writer and his artist wife.

A morning view of the house and garden causes one to linger on the outside balcony and draw in good eyefuls of the entrancing color before ascending to an outdoors breakfast on the main terrace above. In spring time the path is bordered with tulips nodding a cheerful "Guten morgen" with their thousands of brilliant heads.

Planting Holly Berries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

EFFORTS of Americans toward the preservation of native shrubs and flowers need not cease during the winter months. In the midst of the holiday season and in the heart of the cold, there is a possibility of helping to replenish the land with holly, which has become scarce in many of its native haunts.

Perhaps many who read this, like myself, have made the attempt to raise holly by planting the red berries in a pot, and have been disappointed by their lack of success.

Not long ago there came to me through a western friend some valuable facts about raising holly from seed.

The entire process it seems, depends upon a ripening of the holly berry before planting; a method which materially hastens its germination. You will find upon examination that the bright red coat of the holly berry is hard as well as glossy. This coat should be crushed before planting, and then the berries should be planted in sand, kept thoroughly moist by watering, and left there from December until April or May.

At the end of these six months the holly berries will have become black and soft and will be ready to be planted in earth out of doors.

By autumn—so successful holly-berry planters tell us—a holly plant should be seen rearing its head and springing from a seed thus treated.

It is interesting to learn that if holly berries are exposed to extremely cold weather and freeze, they will germinate in five or six months. If they happen to be in a milder climate, it will take from 10 to 12 months for them to sprout.

The Washington State Society for the Conservation of Wild Flowers and Tree Planting has patriotically sponsored a state-wide movement for saving the holly berries from Christmas decorations.

They have asked all people interested, together with the Boy and Girl Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls and school children, to carry out this fore-ripening process of the berries to as large a degree as possible during the winter; and on Arbor Day to take the berries from the sand and plant them an inch deep beneath the shade of some low-lying plant along the highways and in the woods, or wherever the condition of soil and location favor holly growth.

In six years from the time of planting, it is said there will be good-sized holly shrubs resulting from this effort; and in 10 years, holly trees.

If you live in a location not suited to holly growth out of doors, you may like to try raising a holly tree in the house.

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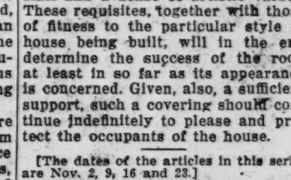

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2 level tablespoonfuls Knox Sparkling Gelatine, ½ cup cold water, ½ cup mild vinegar, 2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice, 2 cups boiling water, ½ cup sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 cup cabbage, finely shredded; 2 cups celery, cut in small pieces; 2 pimentos, cut in small pieces, or ¼ cup sweet red or green peppers.

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Add vinegar, lemon juice, boiling water, sugar and salt. When mixture begins to stiffen, add remaining ingredients. Turn into wet mold, and chill. Remove to bed of lettuce or endive. Garnish with mayonnaise dressing, or cut in cubes, and serve in cases made of red or green peppers, or turn into molds lined with canned pimentos. A delicious accompaniment to cold sliced chicken or veal.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Fifth Avenue and Thereabouts

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IT IS easy for some of us to think that our homes are quite comfortable enough and attractive enough with everything just as it has been for five years—or for a dozen—or even for 20. The portraits of grandfather and grandmother hang just where they always have. The sofa's place is the same as when we first began living in this house. The desk has stood where it is so long that it seems a part of the wall, built there by the same men.

The wall paper may have been renewed, little different from its previous color; more likely it hasn't been changed at all, the unfaded spots behind the desk and the pictures and the piano being another reason for not moving anything. Still in sight are the engravings fondly kept for their associations with our childhood home. The chair that Aunt Susan gave us for a wedding present continues to be our easiest one. This week's visitor, not seen for 15 years, it sure to sit in it just as she did when the thing was new, for it has never lost its rank in location or in ease.

Enlivening the Conservative

Not a typical home today? In degree, possibly not. Many people whom I know are keenly interested in trying out new ideas, which involve considerable changes. Still, it seems as if there were more who took no ventures in these directions. They may not be quite as old-fashioned as I have suggested and they may be people of considerable intelligence, but it sometimes seems as if they were as little inclined to change the locations of their furniture as to move doors or windows. And furniture takes in rugs, draperies, pictures, lamps, porcelains and copper, grass, or silver ornaments.

There is a pleasant suggestion to this attitude, hinting at stability, methodical habits, conservatism. Perhaps all these qualities would be fully as safe if their environment were enlivened with occasional evidence of fresh experiments with their tastes and fancies.

Often the simple matter of reconsidered draperies and furniture coverings will result in giving a wholly new vitality to a room, without making any considerable changes in what it contains or where the things are placed. So many attractive fabrics are offered in stores nowadays that it is sometimes difficult for a person to make proper selections without competent advice.

Salespeople are in some cases able to supply this, but Stern Brothers of New York in their interior decorating department meet the need by supplying customers a folder which lists the different fabrics used during each period from 1650 to 1825 in England, France, and America. They also have on display the textiles which are listed, grouped by periods. Knowledge of period fabrics is less common than an acquaintance with the furniture forms, so many homemakers will welcome the circular which I have just mentioned.

For some months it seems that furniture and fabrics in the Directoire manner have been much in favor with the customers of Stern Brothers. Modern reproductions which follow rather closely the models of 1795 to 1800 cover the merchandise referred to. This includes, also, decorative details—vases in ceramics or metals, lamps, and rugs. There is a simplicity and refined dignity in these forms which came just before the Empire and lasted for so short a time—only four or five years.

How Goes the Modernist?

Some of the hard angles and many of the straight lines have disappeared from the modernist in this season's showings at Lord & Taylor's. Colors abound in the upholstery covers and sometimes frames are lacquered. Frequently, though, beautiful natural grains of native and tropical woods are more gratifying. An additional area which seems quite as large as that already in use has been added recently for their showing of modern art in interior decoration. The demand that has thus doubled the display space is a sufficient indication of what the public thinks of this sort of furniture.

Visits to the galleries of Paul Frankl and of Eugene Schoen, both well-known designers in this mode, would make clear to anyone the absence of standardization in the movement. Contrasts of strong colors mark Mr. Frankl's designs. Black and red, red and green, black and white—all of these appear in lacquered wood or fabrics or leathers.

Mr. Schoen has quite other methods, choosing to allow the natural tones of selected woods to convey his ideals. Masses that hint at modern architecture in miniature are found in buffets, cabinets, dressers. The natural grain of the structural woods supplies mellow blends of soft tones as they unite in patterns that are usually geometric.

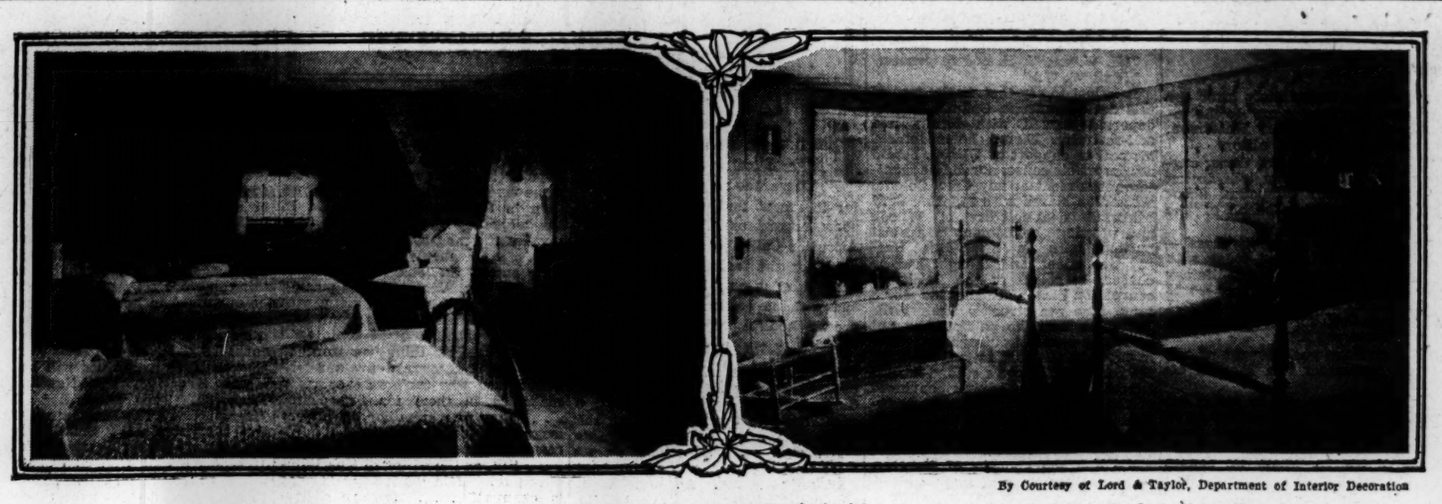
The imitations of early English furniture that are found so commonly in American stores are not offered to their trade by British shopkeepers, I am told by Arthur S. Vernay, of London, who is spending a few weeks at his New York store.

He explains that authentic antiques are so well understood there that the factories engaged in producing everything from Elizabethan to Chippendale in appearance depend wholly on the United States for buyers. In fact, this business has been built up to meet the demands of Americans who are satisfied to have the furniture forms of the 1600's and the 1700's without the actual age.

Pieces that really date from the time of Queen Elizabeth simply cannot be had. Very few exist at all, those of the following quarter century, when James I was King, being a little less hard to find. Artificially wormholed and bruised and stained copies of the oak shapes of the years preceding 1625 are common enough, and at prices that are often moderate. Whether their cost is more or less than that of American-made copies that do not attempt to look antique, I do not know. Both sorts find plenty of friends.

Some of the famous old homes of England, Mr. Vernay tells me, may have in one room furniture that dates all along the way from 1625 to 1850. This is a fact because these places are homes rather than museums or arrangements fixed up for effect. As one generation after another has dwelt in one of these houses, the additional needs from time to time were met by dealing with the tradesmen who were accessible. Discarding the old for the new wasn't usual, although occasionally heirs might divide or wear depiete the furnishings of a home. Whatever was the current style at the time was most likely to be secured to fill the gaps.

This again stresses a point that those who are doing rooms in period are coming to recognize, as they are careful not to have everything precisely of a class. They are softening the stiffness of strictly matched furniture with such a blending of decades as might come from the inheritance of several generations. So an air of easy domesticity, flexibility, and possibly of ancestral habitation, may be achieved.



By Courtesy of Lord & Taylor, Department of Interior Decoration

These two bedroom arrangements, both in a simple manner, suggest the happy results that may be obtained by a careful choice of colors, not only in the walls and floors, but in lighting devices and the ornaments

MASTER BEDROOM

Wall paper—Peach background, with pink, yellow and white flowers; blue-green leaves
Floor—Mauve carpet
Furniture—One maple table and chair, chaise longue covered in blue-green croyden, welted and bound in mauve
Bedspreads—Peach and blue

NURSERY

Walls—Blue and white and green cornflower paper
Floor—Green rug
Furniture—White with cornflower-blue trim
Curtains—White net trimmed with dark-blue bands
Spreads—Same
Accessories—Blue candle holders with white candles, Delft figures.

Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

A set of Old Sevres china given to Alexander Hamilton by Count Rochambeau comes to Virginia. It has been presented to the Kenmore Association at Fredericksburg by Mrs. Elsie May Parris, Washington. Standing by the china are Mrs. V. M. Flemming, president of the Kenmore Association, and Mrs. H. H. Smith, secretary. The china has been placed on exhibition at Kenmore, the home of Betty Fielding Lewis, George Washington's sister. The preservation and maintenance for public pleasure, of this fine mansion, is the chief purpose of the Association.

Modernity in Mats

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

WHILE pictures and wallpapers, furniture, and fabrics have of late marched forward at a remarkable rate toward modernistic expression, carpets and rugs have for some obscure reason remained static. Now comes their turn to show that they too can prove themselves in accord with twentieth-century views of interior decoration.

E. McKnight Kauffer, who has already won fame by his original poster work, and Marion V. Dorn have shown modern rugs, woven in Axminster pile by hand at the Royal Wilton Factories. Some severely geometrical in design, others venturing here and there into a floral ornament in conjunction with angular forms, some oblong in shape, others circular, these rugs avoid the "repeat" designs to which we have become so accustomed in floor coverings. Their entire expanse is regarded as a ground for some concerted composition. Thus the whole area of the rug becomes interesting and the eye is irresistibly drawn from one end to the other.

Abstract design, applied to floor coverings, seems peculiarly in place. Thus the thought concentrates unconsciously on a carpet or rug as the eye is downcast in thought, or in conversation—unfortunately the two do not invariably synchronize! So this mode of decoration seems to fall in with the situation quite naturally.

So different are the methods of treatment in these rugs that it would be impossible to sum up in a few words the color schemes employed. Direct contrasts as well as harmonies, bold shades as well as delicate, figure according to the effect sought.

It is interesting to note that not more than 10 replicas of any one design will be executed. As when buying a bronze or an engraving, the owner may enjoy the reflection that he is the possessor of a work of art, of which the output is strictly limited. Thus is the carpet lifted onto a plane that has for the most part hitherto been denied it.

Mary Seeks Irish Glass

By M. A. TRIPP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT WAS becoming scarce. Not only that, but old Waterford was rapidly running up in price, as is always the case when collectors crowd into the field. They buy a fine old dish, or pair of candelabra, and cannot resist showing it to all their friends, pointing out its qualities, the color and brilliance that are only found in the early Irish glass. Then they dwell at length on the small price paid for it. This at once starts numerous people on the trail of early glass, and the prices soar.

This was Mary's difficulty. She was not rich, but she did value beautiful things, and glass was one of them. She had quite a collection before deciding on anything as modern as Waterford. Thinking there was plenty of time for that, she would acquire a few more pieces of Jacobean, as well as French and Italian before beginning on Irish. In this she was mistaken.

Suddenly she realized if she was ever to have a set of Waterford finger bowls and a pair of candelabra, she must at once begin her search for them. Usually these hunts have a great fascination for her. To find what she wanted at once would really not be half the pleasure that a long search lasting weeks or even months would be. But the pursuit of these two longed-for objects gave her concern from the beginning. From the prices the dealers were asking she quickly realized her savings were going to be depleted even if she could buy them at all.

Felt Sure of Success

Candelabra that had been £10 a pair a few years before had now jumped up to £200, and some dealers were asking £250. No wonder Mary was feeling a little dubious. However, she did not give up, for on other occasions she had found treasures in some little country shop, or even in a side street in London or Paris—treasures overlooked by the passers-by, and bought by Mary at a most reasonable price. Encouraging herself with this knowledge, she decided to keep her keen eyes open wherever her walks took her, looking for those things of glass.

Days grew into weeks and the weeks into months, but nothing came to view that she could buy. Then one rainy morning, hurrying through the Piccadilly Arcade for a short cut, she passed so quickly two tiny windows displaying glass that she almost missed them. She turned back, entered the miniature shop, and there, among other things, she found her finger bowls of fine old Waterford, with just the right tinge of the sea in them. There were 15 in all, beautifully and simply cut. They were also reasonable in price.

Giving the dealer her check and address, she left the shop so busily dreaming over her find that she almost knocked over an old gentleman, and had to stop and help him pick up his packages. Her hopes were soaring, for had she not already found one of her longed-for treasures?—and surely the other would be unearthed, too.

Now for the Candelabra

Several months later Mary was to visit a friend in Bath. All the way down from London, that wonderful spring day, the banks and fields were filled with yellow cowslips and bluebells. How grateful she was for the invitation that took her through this garden of flowers; her heart was singing with joy. The whole world seemed full of beauty and happiness.

On arriving at the station she found her friend's car waiting for her, and in driving through the streets made a mental note of a small shop that looked interesting.

It was several days before she could return and visit the shop, but when she did, there were her candelabra, on an old Adam mantelpiece. They were 27 inches high, three branches on each of glorious color, and festooned with pear-shaped pendants. She examined them closely to see that they had not been reconditioned in any way. Every piece had the peculiar tints belonging to the early Waterford glass. Feeling satisfied that they were all she could desire, and more than she had hoped for, she decided to have them, paying and arranging for their shipping.

She walked out of the shop, radiant, wondering if it could really be true that the long search was over—that the beautiful Waterford pieces were in fact to become a lasting part of her home belongings.

When Bokhara Meets Birmingham

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

I GLANCED at my catalogue—"Lot 446—Chinese trees, 70s. the pair."

They were the very trees that I had bought in the Chinese quarter of a big Indian town for six rupees—about eight shillings!

Here, in a London warehouse, was the same thing at western prices.

This room of carved ivory figures, cloisonné vases, shawls and silks, brought a sudden memory of the Simon Arzt store at Port Said. Passing through it, we came to the largest collection of ivory in the world—a quarter of a million pounds' worth of spoil from African elephants.

The sun shines through a distant window, strikes down on a pile of half-cut tusks, glances to a darker corner where are mammoth tusks from Siberia over 50,000 years old.

Rooms of spices—cinnamon from Ceylon, cassia from China, nutmeg and cloves, red chillies from Brazil and India—made the air heavy and embalmed, as though blowing slowly from the East. Fruit—oranges massed in fragrant piles, ripened in sun-warmed Africa; bright apples from Australia, scenting the air.

Upstairs, in one of the 44 carpet rooms, a young Persian, agent to a company, pointed out to me rugs centuries old, wrought by hands that never turned from their task to other things, but wove their life there. The old soft Persian names carried one back to the magic of Omar. He must have lain on carpets as soft, with their rose reds and misty blues, as were those piled deep as velvet in the shadowy corners of the storeroom.

In a vast roll reaching almost to the ceiling was a king's carpet. I asked the price:

"To you, three or four thousand pounds—to an Americaine more," answered one of the other bowler-hatted Persian gentlemen gathered round, their dark bright glances always looking for more custom.

But even a moment after talking of prices, they seeemd to forget that they were sellers. They plunged here and there about the room, dragging out beauties ever rarer, of lovelier tones, and richer designs. They bemoaned that already under the western influence, the quality of the work is changing:

"Twenty years ago zey make ze same carpet in six year, now zey will not finish in 15. But what would you? Now more pleasure in their lives, and zey do not work so well."

And they explained how the family designs are gradually passing out, are being forgotten, or changed for larger ones in which there is no longer the exquisite detail of older days. Even in far off Bokhara, in Herat, the hustle of the West is penetrating, the tradition of age-long patience, the love of art and craftsmanship is dying, and machinery takes the place of the joy that was once worked into each flower.

And yet—and yet—I wondered, for in another room carpets were piled, even more lustrous, as velvety, of the same antique richness.

"And these," I asked, "how old?"

My guide spread out his hands and moved his head deprecatingly.

"Made ze last year—in Birmingham," he whispered.

A. F.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Harvey—A Weemsian View

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

George Harvey, by Willis Fletcher Johnson. With an Introduction by Calvin Coolidge. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $5.

TWO very distinct types of biographies are becoming familiar to the reading public nowadays—the somewhat satirical, usually depreciatory, and eminently literary type, such as Strachey's "Victoria," Ludwig's "Bismarck," or the "Disraeli" of Maurois, and, on the other hand, the official or "family" life usually intrusted to some thick-and-thin admirer of the subject by loyal and adoring associates or relatives.

Perhaps from neither does the reader get a very exact or truthful picture of the character celebrated. From the former type, at least, he usually derives the pleasure which a work of literary art confers, and which the most successful bit of press-agenting fails to arouse. The latter type usually defeats its own ends if the subject is of enough eminence to justify more than one biography. If John Marshall or the more entertaining Parson Weems had been able to see the many sides of George Washington instead of depicting him in a perfection humanly unbelievable there would have been no reason for the innumerable books attempting to portray the "real" Washington that have followed.

A Labor of Love

Perhaps George Harvey, journalist, politician and, briefly, diplomatist, did not fill so large a place in the activities of his Nation and his time as to merit more than one biography. If so, students of his career will have to put up with a very voluminous and detailed life, written interestingly, and reasonably documented, but stamped on every page with the unqualified admiration of one who was Harvey's colleague, protégé and indeed employee during his life. It is fair to say that the author, Prof. Willis Fletcher Johnson, warns his readers at the outset that his is to be a labor of love and indeed of laudation. For in the brief introduction to his work, he offers this estimate of the intellectual characteristics of the man whose life story he is about to relate:

"He rivaled Webster in his inflexible Americanism and his supreme devotion to the welfare of what he was wont to call 'our beloved country.' He emulated Hamilton in the resolution, cherished by an illustrious line from Washington to Roosevelt, to keep America forever free from European entanglements. And he ranked with Junius in that dialectic skill, amounting to positive genius, which made him the joy and reliance of his friends, and the terror and confusion of his foes."

Webster, Hamilton and Junius! Yet the total contribution of the possessor of the intellectual qualities of these three giants to the political history of his country was that he first publicly suggested Woodrow Wilson for President, and later at the Chicago convention supplied that famous hotel room in which, to paraphrase a saying of the time, hard-faced men in shirt-sleeves, in the dark hours after midnight selected Harding to be President of the United States.

Upon Wilson in the later days of his Administration Harvey turned the fiercest assaults of his brilliant satire, while never ceasing to claim credit for making him President, but for his part in the selection of Harding he never expressed regret, nor did he employ his genius for criticism in exposing the failings of that most unhappy Administration.

The Break With Wilson

Perhaps the incident in Harvey's life which attracted the most public attention to him was the rather undiplomatic way in which Woodrow Wilson, in the midst of his first presidential campaign, sought to rid himself of the journalist's support. Harvey had in many ways been identified with the capitalistic forces commonly called "the interests." Wilson was seeking the nomination from a radical Democratic Party still largely under the domination of Bryan. Harper's Weekly, edited by Harvey, was so brilliant in the style and vigor of its advocacy of Wilson as to attract an attention far beyond that its very limited circulation would seem to justify.

Wilson feared that his two rivals, Champ Clark and Judson Harmon, would point to Harvey's enthusiasm as an evidence of approval of his candidacy by "the interests." News of this feeling on the part of his candidate came to Harvey's ears, and he sought an interview with these results, as set down by himself in notes written immediately after the interview, the third party to the interview being Col. Henry Watterson, the militant Kentucky editor:

"G. H.—'Governor, is there anything left of that cheap talk during the gubernatorial campaign, about my advocating you on behalf of "the interests"?'

"W. W. (with great positiveness)—'Yes, there is. I lunched today with two of the young men in my literary bureau, and they both declared it was having a serious effect in the West. I did not ask them for the information. They volunteered it.'

"G. H.—'Have you thought of any way to counteract this harmful effect?'

"W. W.—'I have not. In fact, I am greatly perplexed to know how to do it. I have been able to satisfy those I could reach, but there are thousands, of course, whom we cannot reach. I have not yet been able to devise a way to meet the situation.'

"G. H.—'Is there anything I can do, except, of course, to stop advocating your nomination?'

"W. W.—'I think not. At least, I can't think of anything.'

"G. H.—'Then I will simply sing low.'

"(Pause. Impressive silence from W. W.)

"Col. H. W.—'Yes, that's the only thing to do. The power of silence is very great. For myself, too. I shall not say a word, for the present.'

"(Quite a long pause.)

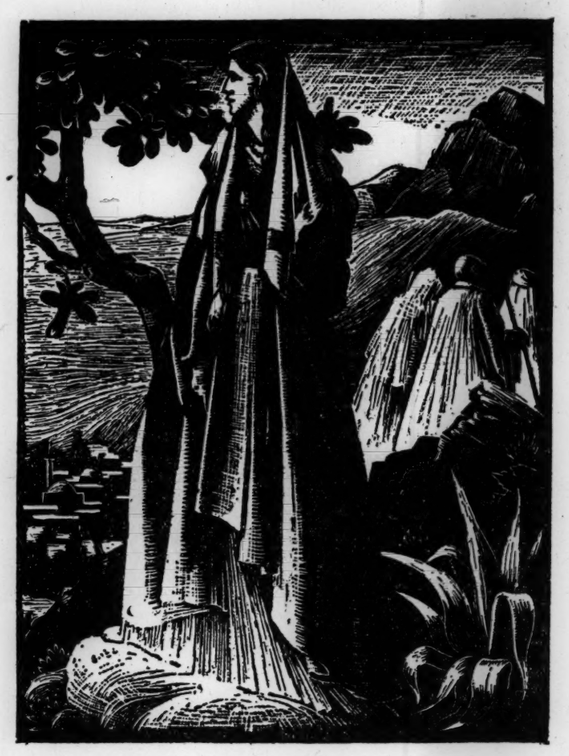
"W. W.—'Good-day, gentlemen.'

"(H. W. and G. H. nod responses.)

"(Exit W. W.)"

It is just to say that, in the face of this decided affront, Colonel Harvey deported himself with dignity and self-restraint. Though he moderated his zeal in support of Wilson, he did not desert his cause, nor did he manifest resentment at any time. Colonel Watterson blazed with repeated fiery editorials denunciatory of Wilson and warning the Democrats against putting faith in him. But Harvey was silent, and though, had he chosen, he might at the Baltimore convention have aided the tide which for a time ran strongly against the Princeton man, he patriotically put aside any sense of outrage and aided in effecting the nomination. Not until the middle of Wilson's second administration, when he became convinced of the inefficiency of the war establishment, did he turn his artillery on Wilson. In the end this assault took him out of the Democratic Party and made him the sponsor of Harding, and the beneficiary of that administration.

"A clever journalist with a flair for politics" is a phrase justly descriptive of George Harvey. Professor Johnson has employed some 450 pages of close-set type in the effort to make him out a great statesman, a true leader of men. If he has not been wholly successful in this he has at least written a most interesting book about a truly original character.



Jacket Design for "Letters to Women"

A Dream of Bright Women

Letters to Women, by Joseph Auslander. Woodcuts by Clare Leighton. New York: Harper.

THOUGH not all of the eight women Mr. Auslander chooses to address in these epistolary poems were fair, their brightness is evidently so firmly fixed in the firmament of his memory that he seeks to re-establish it in ours. They are ladies of the remote and not so remote past.

Most revelatory is the architectural letter to Amy Lowell. In the virile—often startling—free verse of that amazing New England priestess of the new poetry, he piles up flashing image upon acrid irony to reconstruct the poet's home; deftly he wafts frail puffs of atmosphere across our fancy; probes to the essential core of loneliness underneath the gatherings and all the talking; and we finish that letter with a more sympathetic view of Amy Lowell (those of us who know her only through her poems) than ever before.

The letter to La Duse is a poignant tribute to the spiritual luster of her voice and eyes, the exquisite gesture of her flower-like hands, that those who saw her in the latter days will share; and they will feel with the poet,

That in that hour
You were like sunset and a single tower

and remember with him the hand that flamed "like a flower of light." The poet cannot but dip his pen in beauty when he writes of Duse.

It was easy, no doubt, for Mr. Auslander to write understandingly of Amy Lowell, a contemporary, whom he knew; or to pay poetic tribute to Eleonora Duse, as all must who ever experienced the flame of her presence; or even to catch the elfin light of Emily Dickinson and write to that lonely nature lover in impersonal friendship from out a deeply discerning heart.

But perhaps because Sappho and Lot's Wife are so distant as to be almost legendary, he does not so adequately reflect their glamour. The letter to Lot's Wife in particular seems less satisfactory than the others; although some readers will revel in the barbaric pageantry of the "slow processional frieze," and those who inwardly listen as they read will glory in the beat and glow of the rhythm and imagery that portray it.

To Elinor Wylie Mr. Auslander inscribes a letter as brittle and fragile as her own Venetian glass. Virginia Clemm and Fanny Brawne have short and somewhat fragile letters, too.

In each poem the individual addressee is characterized as much by verse and meter as by the content of the poem. As always in selections of this sort, whether of women to write to, or books to carry to a desert island, one wonders just why the choice was made. The reader would always choose a little differently.

The prose preface, under title "Apology," is really directed to Every Woman, like the dedication, "For the Sake of One Woman." Very winning. We are all much pleased. But Mr. Auslander's left cheek bulges slightly (an atavistic relic of male superiority). The Postscript in light verse adds less than the usual feminine scrawl across the bottom of a page. Indeed, it rather detracts than otherwise from the high level of lyric beauty of many of the poems.

Clare Leighton's woodcuts are decoratively suggestive of the poetic idea. But is the lone figure of the frontispiece, with the wise men passing behind her in middle distance, Eleonora Duse? Or a stern symbol of noble womanhood?

M. L.

An Unconventional Success

Audacious Audubon, by Edward A. Muschamp. New York: Brentano. $3.50.

EVERYONE is familiar with the recipe which begins, "First catch your hare." Not every biographer, however, realizes the equal importance of selecting as a subject one whose life is worth treating at any length. When an author does take this fundamental precaution, he writes what is commonly known as a "best seller,"—provided, of course, that he also knows how to write biography. Mr. Muschamp has succeeded in fulfilling both these requirements. Audubon's was a life so varied in the range of its experiences, and so unusual in its progress, that its story cannot fail to fascinate in a way ordinarily associated with only the best fiction.

It is impossible in a review to trace this story throughout. It began in the little San Dominican village of Les Cayes, in the days just previous to those slave insurrections which wiped out the white man's dominion in that Caribbean island.

It carries Audubon across the Atlantic to France, and to Nantes, the storm center of that heroic attempt at counter-revolution made by La Vendée; that revolt which was finally suppressed by Jean Baptiste Carrier. It describes the young naturalist's coming to the United States in 1803, when he was probably about 18. It tells of his long wanderings in the land of his adoption, his struggles with adverse circumstances, his unfailing devotion to the work he had chosen for himself so early in life.

There are chapters, too, which tell of his attempts to establish himself in a commercial career, which ended so ignominiously. Above all, there is the story of his courtship and winning of Lucy Blakewell, which has been called his "one and only love affair." And, of course, there is much about his final achievements.

Mr. Muschamp has captured much of his subject's charm and appeal, and—what is equally important—he has succeeded in passing it on to his readers through a medium which is neither pedantically learned nor insipidly "popular." This is a book which should furnish both profit and pleasure—a combination too seldom met with in the realm of biography.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

We Repeat Ourself

LAST Week we used the heading "Periodically Speaking" . . . There was no particular excuse for it except that we were talking about magazines . . . But our Chief Attention-Caller has called to our attention the fact that we used the same heading only last August . . . and with no better excuse . . . But are we the first person ever to repeat himself? . . . Rhetorical question . . . First person singular . . . First person plural . . . Singular person . . . Dear, dear, we're going Gertrude Stein again . . . We'd a great mind to use that heading the third time . . . Just to show we didn't care . . . Especially as we were thinking of talking again about magazines . . . As our Chief Thought-Provider remarked the other day—after reading the average magazine you feel as if you had eaten a mental cream-puff . . . But this can hardly be true of the new Century, can it? . . . Because it's now a Quarterly, and everybody knows that a Quarterly is a serious affair . . . Witness The Yale Review, The Virginia Quarterly, The Quarterly Review, The Edinburgh Review, what you like . . . And now the Century has entered the quarterly field . . . It's very pretty, too, with its blue and buff covers . . . We know they're blue and buff because it says so right on the front one . . . "Within these blue and buff covers there are eighty thousand words"—Not, certainly, an introduction calculated to win the attention of a hurried reader—"They were chosen by eighteen skilled workmen, who joined them together"—Here we began to wonder whether we were reading about writers or compositors or carpenters—"that you might have this record of their ideas and ideals, their doubts and convictions, their theories and experiences" . . . At this point we understood writers were meant . . . We never knew a carpenter or a compositor who had any doubts about anything . . . But how will the Eighteen like seeing themselves described as skilled workmen and joiners? . . . Especially, how will Henry Hazlitt, Clayton Hamilton and Archibald Henderson like it? . . . Not to mention Adam Day, whose article on "The Magnificent Emergence" is an erudite interpretation of the effect of the Lateran treaty . . . This contributor, the reader is informed, is a member of the New York staff of The Christian Science Monitor, and a list is given of "Mr. Day's" recent magazine articles . . . Now this is carrying pseudonymity a little too far . . . If the Century doesn't look out, we'll tell the entire world who Adam Day is . . . Curious, by the way, that the Century should sally thus gallantly into the quarterly field just as The Edinburgh Review, with its 510th number, announces that this will be its last appearance . . . The reason given is that "circumstances and conditions have greatly altered in the last century and a half . . . Today the monthly magazines, the extensive daily press and the B. B. C. compete in offering highly-trained criticism and specialized information in every branch of human knowledge to a wide public" . . . The Edinburgh Review is perhaps too kind . . . Or else it is showing once more the teeth of "Scottish reviewers" . . . At all events, the Editor seems to feel that the time has passed when people will wait three months for leisurely comment . . . And this is the moment the Gentury chooses for turning from a monthly into a quarterly . . . The only conclusion we can reach is that contrary to popular impression, things have become much speedier in Great Britain than in the United States . . . In the meantime the chain store idea invades the magazine field in America . . . Or should we say literature enters the chain store field? . . . Anyhow, Woolworth's is putting on the market this month, along with the tinware and the toys, four new monthly magazines at 10 cents each . . . The first thing we want to know is, if these are five-and-ten-cent stores, why can't we ever find a magazine in them for five cents? . . . When we were a boy there were magazines for five cents . . . We remember one called The Black Cat . . . But, as the editor of The Edinburgh Review in effect says, "Times is changed" . . . Now your five-cent magazine—with a notable exception—costs ten cents . . . Or more . . . According to Miss Myriam Sieve, who Used-To-Be-with-Knopf—and what a change is there—this news will be "of heartening interest to the budding young authors looking for new markets for their chef d'œuvres" . . . Not so heartening, we should say, if one is to judge by the list of contributors to the first issue . . . These include Fannie Hurst, Will Rogers, Will Irwin, Homer Croy, and others who surely have no need of heartening . . . However—later, perhaps . . . There are certain advantages, we gather, in being distributed exclusively by five-and-ten-cent stores . . . "A million circulation is guaranteed for the first issue" . . . That's something . . . Woolworth's, you must note, "has no connection with the publication of the magazine" . . . That's something more . . . And you will not be surprised to hear that the magazines will be sold "exactly as any other article of merchandise on its counters" . . . We neglected to say that the four magazines will be The Home Magazine, The New Movie Magazine, The Illustrated Love Magazine, and The Illustrated Detective Magazine . . . Small wonder the Century starts quarterlying . . . It seems a long time ago since we hinted to the Oxford University Press that we needed one of the Complete Oxford English Dictionaries . . . Well, at last they've sent us—The Concise Oxford Dictionary, revised edition, 1444 pages . . . And why the dots again? . . . Oh, we only do it to annoy . . .

Poets on the Poets

Andrew Marvell, by V. Sackville-West. London: Faber & Faber. 3s. 6d. net.
Dante, by T. S. EHot. London: Faber & Faber. 3s. 6d. net.

INGENUITY devises many ways of stimulating the demand for books. Here is an example. There is something attractive in the notion of a series of appreciations of poets by other poets. As a matter of fact poets have in the past contributed some of the best criticisms of their brothers of the craft. This new series leads off with two very different poets, treated naturally in very different ways. Andrew Marvell is a minor poet, as Miss Sackville-West justly observes; and she has written a pleasant and workmanlike commentary on his brief and somewhat elusive poetical career. Herself the poet of "The Land," she is eminently qualified to appreciate the dominant note of Marvell's poetry, his genuine love and close observation of nature in the country. But her literary culture makes her equally competent to deal with Marvell's relations to the "metaphysical" school of Donne: and her discussion of this topic is admirably sane and clear. Readers unfamiliar with Marvell will find her little book an excellent guide to a poet who has left us a few pieces of a sensibility and vividness which are on the very borders of greatness amid a good deal which is it not worth anyone's while to read, except for historical purposes.

Mr. Eliot, on the other hand, has to deal in the same short space of some 60 or 70 pages with one of the greatest poets of the world. "Dante and Shakespeare," he says, "divide the modern world between them; there is no third." On the face of such a subject Mr. Eliot has taken the wisest course, that of not attempting a set "introduction," but of giving some account of his own experience in getting to know Dante "with a public school knowledge of Latin, a traveler's smattering of Italian, and a literal translation beside the text." In the course of his interesting discourse he does as a matter of fact introduce the reader to most of the most familiar phrases, lines and episodes, giving in every case the Italian text and a translation. A good deal of his comment raises thorny questions—a habit with Mr. Eliot; but the book is none the worse for that. It can hardly be doubted that it will stimulate a desire in the reader to acquaint himself with Dante, if he has not done so already.

Good Old Standards

People Will Talk, by Margaret Lee Runbeck. Chicago: Reilly & Lee. $2.50.

"HOW to Keep People From Talking" might have been the title of Margaret Lee Runbeck's novel, though the phrase she has used is perfectly good. People certainly would have talked if they had known all that went on beneath the undramatic surface of the Lauren household. There lay material for scandal, though the Laurens appeared to be an ordinary, respectable, united family, presenting to the outsider a homely, comfortable aspect of thrift, affection and good citizenship.

The fact was that they were fundamentally exactly what they appeared to be and that, in spite of brief, disrupting impulses, their general adherence to old standards and their mutual fidelity kept them from the abysses that threatened.

A few years after their marriage Peter and Sally Lauren bought a little house on the installment plan. They made a careful budget, they scrimped and saved, slowly paying for their bit of earth, furnishing their home little by little, planning ecstatically for their children's future. Their life was narrow but happy because they were able to enjoy simple things and were united in their aim. The very fact that Peter had a disreputable father made him all the more insistent upon decorum in his own household. Sally had the happy gift of imagination, so that commonplaceness was gilded by vision. The first half of Miss Runbeck's novel, the half in which she records with sympathy and fidelity the life of an insignificant government employee and his family, their economies, perplexities, joys and aspirations, is a good piece of writing and delightful reading.

Lest there should be no story, complications enter. Peter's father, away in the West, gets into a predicament uncommonly bad even for him. Sally, secretly summoned by Peter's mother, goes off to help him out, and Peter, left at home with the children and a little chagrined over Sally's unexplained vacation, almost succumbs to the fascinations of a lovely Mrs. Swan in the neighborhood. When Sally returns from her errand of mercy she has the problem of restoring Peter's confidence in himself and making an adjustment with the lady, who, no longer charming in Peter's eyes, has laid fast hold upon the Lauren daughter Nancy. Sally manages, and people stop talking.

Then come the years when the children are growing up. Mrs. Swan keeps her hold upon Nancy, bestows upon the girl a college education, beautiful clothes, and wonderful vacations. Eric, the boy, goes to a training camp and comes home with a casual fiancée whom his parents have hard work to accept. Nancy falls in love with a married man. Sally's influence saves the day. Nancy, in the honest environment of her own home, realizes that she can't do anything that will hurt her mother. At that point a good fairy, a little too romantically, lets Nancy eat her cake and have it, too.

The latter part of the book seems less important than the earlier part. Perhaps it is because we are a little sated with stories about young women who fall in love with older men and resolve to defy society. Perhaps it is because in the earlier chapters, Sally is more in the center of the picture, dear, dowdy Sally, with her love for fussy clothes and her invincible determination to make the best of everything. Certainly it is partly because ordinary, simple things like the problems of everyday living, making both ends meet, keeping a happy home, presenting a good front to the world, never go stale; not when they are presented with the genuine insight and the grace of style that Miss Runbeck has been able to achieve.

Canada and the U. S. A.

Canada and the United States, by Hugh L. Keenleyside. New York: Knopf. $4.

DR. KEENLEYSIDE has made a needed and valuable contribution to an increasingly important subject. The subject is Canadian-American relations, and the contribution is a clear-visioned and lucid study of the more critical aspects of the mutual history of the Republic and the Dominion.

As one country to another, Canada and the United States are without doubt two of the world's most amiable nation-friends, and their rôle in international relations is one of growing consequence. Economically they are each other's best customers, and politically they have proved that two nations joined together by an undefended border line of 3000 miles can live as neighbors for more than a century without resort to war. Today Canada, elder Dominion in the British Commonwealth of Nations, is becoming an increasingly independent and significant force in international affairs. It has exchanged diplomatic representatives with the principal powers, and is taking an increasingly active part in the deliberations at Geneva. And consequently Canada, though politically and sentimentally attached to the Old World, stands with the United States as one of the outstanding national entities in the New. Canadian and American interests are as never before a mutual concern.

Dr. Keenleyside's timely work discloses the author as a historian with a fine perspective of political values. His analysis of past divergences of Canadian-American statesmanship, revealing the fragile basis on which the affairs of the two countries have at times rested and showing how diverse have been the national viewpoints in various crises, is both candid and clarifying.

Serious conflicts have arisen in the past, as they will, no doubt, in the future. The tariff, the Chicago water diversion, the proposed deepening of the St. Lawrence River and the perennial fisheries controversy all present problems which demand the kind of statesmanship which Dr. Keenleyside is confident Canada and the United States can continue to bring to their relationships.

And a student of Canadian-American history, reading Dr. Keenleyside's book and watching developments, will find it pertinent to ask himself, when will Canada take, perhaps, a more intimate and active participation in Pan-American solidarity, strengthening the Pan-American Union and enlarging Canadian influence in the Western Hemisphere?

Telegrams to Clio

The Missing Muse, by Philip Guedalla. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 7s. 6d. net.

IT SEEMS a pity that Mr. Guedalla should fritter away an excellent reputation in the amusing, tender trivialities of the random essay. Between periods of publication we go about remembering the Palmerston in a high state of expectation, until the next display of fireworks goes up: then the well-known feeling comes back as we stare upward—the crick in the neck. As for the present collection, which sparkles over every subject from Edward VII to Michael Arlen, it is well named; if only Mr. Guedalla would return whole-heartedly to Clio instead of sending her affectionate telegrams.

Witty and cheerful, they will undoubtedly brighten the missing lady's seclusion. Like the classic statue of the literary man who sits—in Mr. Guedalla's own words—"pen in hand, groping through all eternity for the right word," he flutters his own wits until they have devised the right epigram for every occasion. "Few charms," he writes, "have greater power to call up a lost world than to murmur H. R. H." And thus Albert Edward's "protracted adolescence of nearly 40 years" is adroitly evoked. How to recall the day of the Yellow Book:

"The charm is 'Fin de siecle.' Murmur it softly to yourself, and soon they come—a mist of shadowy young men with longish hair and shortish poems. The names have almost faded. Fainter than Beowulf, one catches the once modish syllables—Dowson (printer, be careful: it was once familiar), Crackanthorpe, Marzials, Davidson, Wratislaw, Le Gallienne. Lie lightly on them, dust; for lying lightly was their forte."

Public Figures

And the charm descends from the occasion to the public figure with the same neat alacrity. There is Lord Haldane, who not only knew everything but knew that he knew; Winston Churchill, the born buccaneer, flying the Jolly Roger and even the skull and crossbones in Downing Street; and Lady Astor, who, "joining the mirthless columns of organized womanhood"—with apologies for mixing Mr. Guedalla's metaphor—"exceeded her instructions slightly: and when the stage directions said 'Be feminine,' she passed into the superlative and was feminist." This essay on Lady Astor is very pleasant and sympathetic—a model display of the author's affectionate wit. He appears on all solemn occasions with the same pertinent irresponsibility. After the opening damp squib:

"All nations get the ambassadors that they deserve" (with which compare the deplorable, "as cooks go she went" of an earlier essay)—his essay on the American Embassy in London is another of his successes. Not only is the American Ambassador distinguished by the, "flamboyant blackness" of his coat and "the blinding iridescence" of his evening shirt; but since he speaks English and not the broken English of diplomacy, reporters may "Misrepresent him almost as though he were a native statesman," and, instead of relegating him with the Argentines, the Portuguese and the Greeks to the Court Circular, he becomes News. His rôle has its traditions. He must refer in speeches to the "glowing heritage" of the "common literature."

"If the chairman mentions Bunyan, the Ambassador is expected to double and play Milton. He may even, in moments of deep emotion, touch on Shakespeare and Edmund Burke; but, in general, it is undesirable that he should confess awareness of any author subsequent in date to the Declaration of Independence."

Also he may change his tone to that of the candid friend:

"If he is only rude enough, it becomes apparent to a delighted populace that he is, he must surely be, a blood relation. That is where he achieves his most cherished effects."

The Passing of the Novel

Among the critical essays is one entitled "The Death of the Novel." It is strange to find one who is a notable member of the new school of biography prophesying the end of fiction; perhaps he would call his own phase fiction's apotheosis. It is very difficult to know where to have Mr. Guedalla in this argument: his defect as a wit is that he is always "taking it back," ungilding the lily, sugaring the wasp. On the whole Mr. Guedalla has a great deal too much charm, and that is why, we suppose, he is drifting into the casual essay.

But to return to the novel. The great novelists are still the older novelists, he says; in effect, there are no young novelists who have even the promise of their predecessor's caliber; in the nineteenth century, if a man had a crusade to proclaim, an abuse to denounce, he said it in fiction. The Haldanes and the Keyneses now preach their doctrines, he says, in the essay and the treatise. The novel has returned to the pure artists: ergo the novel is dead.

This is a very good example of the attractive weaknesses of Mr. Guedalla's generalizing faculty. Without asking what crusades Hardy, Conrad or Bennett, for instance, have led, one could think of one or two considerable "younger" novelists under 50 whose chief demerit is that they are not pure artists, but preachers. Darwin wrote no fiction, as far as we know; nor was "The Wealth of Nations" a novel. At the very moment this year when we had seen the novel becoming shorter and shorter, until one was prepared to believe the day of the short story had come at last, a half dozen good novels of monster Victorian bulk were suddenly published. The book, which seems to have exposed more than any other, and in the clearest and most final manner, the common feeling about the war, was a novel.

There is nothing sacred about the form, of course, as Mr. Guedalla points out; we may be having its last, fine, careless raptures; but we think Mr. Guedalla is a little premature. It is not yet a case of "Le roi est mort, Vive le roi." We rather think at the moment it is a case of "honi soit . . ." and, with this discreet murmur, we return to Mr. Guedalla the little article which, in his excitement, he mistook for a gauntlet.

V. S. P.

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THE HOME FORUM

From a Rural Notebook

CHURNING to "Carmen" has been my pleasant occupation this cool midsummer morning. I cannot say how it may be with others, never having broached the subject with anyone, but I always churn to "Carmen"; it is the one churning song I know outside the old wives' refrain of "Come, butter, come." Whether the composer knew aught of the language of the cream and reproduced it consciously or unconsciously I am not qualified to discuss in the society of the polite, the learned, the musical. Indeed, my knowledge and, alas, my vocabulary are hardly sufficient to designate that part of the score wherein I find the suant rhythm of churning cream reproduced so admirably. It is near or perhaps in the song of the Toreador where the music sinks to a dull monotone just before breaking into the resounding "Toreador, triumphant" (or whatever the words are). I do not know that I have ever noted it in the opera where my attention is divided, but in symphonic orchestration it is quite prominent though brief. I have just time to wonder what is happening to the music, then to note with glee my little churning song—and it is over. But that it is a realistic rendering of the characteristic rhythm of the cream I am convinced whenever I have to do with churns and churning. Whether the churn be of glass, pottery or wood, whether it be of the dasher or revolving type, whether it be moved fast or slow, the cream speaks in the same dull monotone that is like no other sound I know. And it continues so till that triumphant moment when a more liquid note announces that butter has "come." Unmusical as I am, I must take pride in the fact that my ear detects the difference between the plashing of cream and the splashing of buttermilk. And I must indeed rejoice that M. Bizet has celebrated however casually the music of the churn, an instrument no less worthy than the favored spinning-wheel.

At daisy time in our midwestern America I take great delight in the bright-faced yellow-and-white blossoms that have stolen surreptitiously over the fence into the meadow to the consternation of Agricola. There is no farmer of standing but looks on them with enmity, assigning them to the ranks of noxious weeds and pests because his stock will not eat them. But I know of no lovelier sight in our particular corner of the globe than some abandoned meadow wholly given over to them. There is a poetry in their boldly smiling presence, even more in their riotous manner of possession when undenied. There was a time when I thought our midsummer daisy was the only daisy, being ignorant of the "wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower" of Old World lore and song. And I was then very much puzzled to find it so often coupled with the buttercup by the poets, since our own daisy and buttercup know two very distinct and separate seasons and are never to be seen together. I might have been quite as much puzzled to find it coupled with the dandelion by Elizabeth of the German garden, but the alliteration was so pleasing that I raised no query. Our daisy and our dandelion, though knowing different seasons of bloom, have much in common, both being classed as pests by the utilitarians while symbolizing untold delight for the idealists. Curiously, of the two it seems to be the latter that receives the major tribute from the poets. Our own daisy occupies small place indeed in literature. If there be any myths concerning it corresponding to the Grecian legend of Bellides and Vertumnus I have yet to discover them; and I strongly suspect that they are available only through what Daudet was pleased to term the grasshopper's library. If it have any patron saints, as has the cherished marguerite of France, these, too, are unrecorded. As for "songs du Berger," those shepherd songs "in praising the daisie" which were very much the vogue in the time of Froissart and Chaucer, our New World flower knows them not. And it is pretty safe to assume that no fair lady ever sang to it, to flute accompaniment, a tirelay whose burden was, "The Daisy is so sweet! The Daisy is so sweet!" If five centuries of devotion such as the English daisy, "vermeil-rim'd and white," has known, are to be its share, they are scarcely yet begun. It has as yet inspired no Chaucer to prefer it above "all the flowers of the mede," no Lyndesay to term it "daysis of delyte" and perhaps set a pattern for Shakespeare. Its Skelton, Nash, Suckling, Spenser, Wither, Chatterton, Clare, Cowley, Dryden, Milton, Shelley, Keats, Wordsworth, Hervey, Hood, Burns, Tennyson, Meynell, Davies—where are they? I wonder as I look across that smiling corner of the meadow where it blossoms undisturbed.

As our harvesting of the wheat, oats, rye and barley progresses to its close I am more and more conscious of an omission. In no golden grain field to the right or left or counterwise do I ever behold any ceremonial bringing in of the sheaves, any festival of reaping and thanksgiving. In older lands, Brittany, Poland, England and elsewhere, no harvest would have terminated without its fitting and picturesque procession in which parson and parish mingled. I can but regret that the custom has not come down to us as a part of our rural heritage. We have our country fairs, very mercenary and prideful, where we exhibit the fruits of the land for a prize and take all the credit for perfection on ourselves; we have our national Thanksgiving, very belated and perfunctory and much given to gormandizing. But we have no joyful and spontaneous expression of thanks attending the time of harvest itself, no festival in and of the fields where oxen and horses come home garlanded and harvesters rejoicing. I can but question why. I do not believe it to be wholly due to the age of machinery and the accelerated tempo of the present. So far as I am able to determine, the omission antedates Mr. McCormick's invention by many years, centuries even. There seems never to have been any such festival with us except in rare and remote cases. Hawthorne records that the colonists at Merry Mount were accustomed to keep the harvest-home, however small their crops and however derisive their Puritan neighbors. Therefore I strongly suspect that the Massachusetts Bay fathers are responsible for the lack of a festival of reaping, that they saw fit to ban it along with such other follies as Christmas and the Maypole. If so, there is hope that we may yet regain it, for the celebration of Christmas has long since come into its own even in Massachusetts and the Maypole survives on college greens and elsewhere. How sorely we now have need of it I am reminded whenever I read in the agricultural press, as I do weekly, the loud lamentations over the too-abundant wheat crop of the present season. Ah, we have traveled far indeed from the days of psalm-chanting and garlands! I can see how our natural time for festival falls later in the calendar, since our very important crop of native maize knows a later ripening and is yet far from its prime. This would easily account for the belatedness of our national day of Thanksgiving. But the stubble of the corn is somewhat less ideal for processions than that of wheat or oats or rye, and flowers are apt to be scarcer. I am tempted to propose a festival for each crop at its appointed time, a ceremonial for each field that contributes to the fullness of our barns and granaries—all as a measure of æsthetic farm relief which seems to me quite as necessary as any other.

These gay lacquered pumpkins of our corn rows are such adventuresome folk, addicted to moving and wandering as few of their relatives and neighbors, a veritable gypsy tribe. I am sure that if any winter's tales are to be told in the vegetable bin the raconteurs will be among them. How droll to hear their Odyssey! F. H.

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The Vagaries of Desert Dunes

At the first casual glance the grayish-brown dunes of the Colorado Desert appear to be mere heaps of sand—dull, inert hillocks scattered here and there on the desert as if placed there by nature to break the monotony of the great level waste land of the Southwest. But sand dunes are shifting, changing, beautiful things, never the same in contour or color. Due to the caprice of the winds which are ever busied in changing the shape of the mounds, and the magic of the sun and the cloud shadows which send various tints across the dunes, there is always some rare color or symmetrical form about the sand to catch the eye.

The dunes vary in height; some rise hundreds of feet above the floor of the desert, but more often they are low hills linked together in a great semicircle, like a fleet of ships sailing over a drab sea. Now and then a dune stands forth like an isolated mountain with a flattened dome, and shifting sides which are like avalanches of trickling sand. Some of the smaller dunes, which lie directly in the path of the winds, have a way of disappearing completely, only to appear again a few days later, a short distance from the old place and with a new shape.

The desert breeze plays constantly over the loose sand and seems to delight in drawing wavy ridges, circles, and symbols on the shifting surface. There is a strange rhythmical beauty about these ripples which encircle the dune from base to top. Fanlike designs are often worked out on the level sand at the foot of the hummocks and cuts and creases appear along the top of the great ridged dunes.

There is a suggestion of the ocean about these mica-laden heaps, and although they are far inland and many miles from water, one has the feeling if he but climb the highest one he may gaze upon some body of water.

On warm sunny days when atmospheric conditions are just right, a great opalescent sheet of water seems to flow in and around the dunes. This is the magic mirage, which often assumes the form of water in western lands. At such times the dunes seem like dark islands afloat in a vibrant, pale blue sea.

Hardy desert shrubs often grow on the sand. Thick-stemmed growths clamber over the sides and spread artistic branches along the tops of the dunes. Vivid wild flowers throw yellow and cerise scarves over the rounded summits: this is especially noticeable after a rain. A mesquite tree is frequently found clinging to a dune or growing from the very apex like a great feathery umbrella stuck in a cone of sand.

The ever-changing coloration of desert dunes is the most interesting part about these strange hills of sand. They catch the first pale rays of daylight and the last ruddy touch of the afterglow. By day they gleam and glisten glaringly white in the sun, while under the moon's rays they are changed into fairy hills of silver. How quickly they turn from opal, blue, lavender and pink to amber and gold! Just at dark when the little desert owls set up their plaintive calls across the sand and a strange calmness settles down upon the land, the dunes stand dark and tall against the dusky sky with all the solemn, picturesque grandeur of lofty mountains on a wide, still plain.

Evening in a London Square

The sky is like a yellow lamp, half-lit,
In a soft room,
And trees and houses are a-glow with it,
In cornered bloom.

From windows in the houses round about
Facing the Square,
Bright little suns, through curtain net, peep out,
Reflected there.

In dim retard, the motif of the day
Is sweetly blown
Through changing keys, an oboe-wafted way,
To Tonic tone.

While fades above the roofs the paling sky
To faint primrose,
Till the last petal, like a butterfly,
Flutters and goes.

VERE LATHAM BAILLIEU.

The Constellations

It was Carlyle whose plaint rings through the years: "Why did no one teach me the constellations when I was a child." As far as beauty is concerned, the writer can but ask you to use your eyes and listen to those who have. To quote from Emerson: "The spectacle which greets the upturned eye on a clear night is a glorious one, incomparable in sheer physical beauty and enriched beyond words by the grandeur of the actualities revealed through the efforts of generations of patient observers." . . .

The contrasting colors of the stars are exquisitely evident to the unassisted eye, but it requires optical air to reveal their startling beauty. Right here, it may be well to call your attention to the fact that an opera glass is of real value for "star-gazing." With the help of either, sweep over the splendid star fields where the Milky Way crosses the constellations of Cygnus, Sagittarius and Scorpius, and you will behold a vision of loveliness that is exalting; then, perhaps, for the first time you will glimpse the full meaning of the word "glory." With a small telescope, the veils of distance are still further removed. You will gasp at the diamond-cluster of the Pleiades, and stare in amazed delight at some of the jeweled double stars, such as Albireo of Cygnus, a topaz sun with its pendant blue companion.

When you have truly familiarized yourself with the constellations and the positions of the stars—which is a knowledge quickly and easily acquired, for there are only about fifty constellations visible in the latitudes of the north temperate zone—then there is a wider field of interest opened to you. You will enjoy watching the night by night movement of the Moon eastward through the stars, and tracing out the slow majestic processions of the planets in their "wanderings" which so perplexed the ancients to explain.—WILLIAM T. OLCOTT, in "Field Book of the Skies."

To an Organist

These were dreams in the organ loft;
You woke them in your Pastorale:
A fresh young breeze with fingers soft,
Touching the nest of the oriole;
Fluted runs from a shepherd's pipe,
Echoing the purling of the brook;
Fleecy flocks like cloudlets white,
Dotting the green of the meadow's nook;
Singing birds and flowerets, too,
A sheltering hedge of leafy spray;
And over all the bending blue
Of summer's fairest day.
These were dreams in the organ loft;
You woke them singing in my heart.

J. B. DISHER.

A Library Hour

The clock outside chimes the hour. A head is lifted here and there as attention is called to the fact that time exists. Here in this vast, quiet room time has ceased to be; its inevitable compulsion is annulled. The readers listen a moment dreamily, with eyes fixed on unseen, far-off things, and then the lifted heads bend downward again as if in obeisance to the spirit of the book.

The shutting of a book is accompanied by a long, slow sigh. The satisfaction drawn out in the sound tells of happy hours spent in close communion with a friend. Friends surround the room; they stand in dignified rows, with somber and gay faces turned expectantly forward.

Across the room a reader crouches in tense absorption while his eager eyes race down the page. Under the light a young face suddenly ripples with smiles. At another table a long, lean hand turns the leaves deliberately while the reader's thoughtful face reflects each mood of the author. To one reader comes a flash of inner light straight from the printed page; another is led on and on into unexplored pathways; still another closes a book as if refreshed by cooling waters.

A chair creaks, the clock ticks in subdued tones, the soft shuffle of pages continues. One reader goes and another comes, and always, the faces change and glow, respond and vibrate to the challenge of the books. Over all is a hush, a serene quiet, filled only with the incessant, harmonious voices from the shelves—voices no man can hear, yet to which all attend.

The bells outside chime another hour. A head is lifted here and there, a long sigh, the rustle of white leaves, the flash of an upward glance, and all is still again. Nothing is changed outwardly here day after day. Great influences and powerful forces stir quietly in the library.

Selbstverleugnung

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DER heutigen Zeit wissenschaftlichen Forschens hören wir fortwährend von neuen Entdeckungen, neuen Errungenschaften, neuen Möglichkeiten, Entfernungen zu überwinden. Nach und nach erwachen die Menschen zu dem Verständnis, daß jede Art von Begrenzung menschengemacht ist, und daß sie die Verheißung Christi Jesu: „Wer zu diesem Berge spräche: Hebe dich und wirf dich ins Meer! und zweifelte nicht in seinem Herzen, sondern glaubte, daß es geschehen würde, was er sagt, so wird's ihm geschehen, was er sagt", durch Überwinden des falschen Begrenzungsgefühls in gewissem Maße hier und jetzt in Erfahrung bringen können.

Wohl keine andere Errungenschaft unseres Jahrhunderts hat die menschliche Vorstellung zu solch großen Leistungen angespornt wie das Flugwesen. Jahrhundertelang hat der Glaube an die Möglichkeit des Fliegens die Denker beschäftigt. Aber Denker werden oft verspottet; und sie ernten für ihre scheinbar schwachen Anstrengungen von denen, die müßig beiseitestehen, während aufbauendes Denken neue Wagnisse in die Tat umzusetzen sucht, häufig nur Geringschätzung. Diese Denker werden jedoch vielleicht später als Bahnbrecher gefeiert, deren Vorarbeit anderen das Ziel, das sie selber nicht erreichten, erreichen half.

Jede neue Errungenschaft ist das Verdienst derer, die in dem Verlangen, die Menschheit zu segnen, das eigene Selbst hintansetzen und persönliche Bequemlichkeit bereitwillig opfern, um Bahnbrecher eines neuen Gedankens zu werden. Das Wort „Bahnbrecher" hat verschiedene Bedeutungen; aber jede Bedeutung besagt, daß bahnbrechendes Denken dringend notwendig ist, um ungestörten zweckdienlichen Fortschritt zu gewährleisten. Bahnbrecherarbeit leisten heißt, bei jeder Sache nicht ruhen, bis die Bedingungen, die sorgfältig untersucht und entwickelt werden müssen, im voraus verstanden und erprobt sind. Sie erfordert genügend Blick und Verständnis für die Sache, um die in Betracht kommenden unmittelbaren Schritte zu weisen und die Hindernisse aus dem Wege zu räumen, wodurch das Festhalten am Alten, Gewohnheit, Vorurteil, Eifersucht und Neid den Fortschritt hemmen möchten.

Befassen wir uns näher mit den Personen in der Bibel, so sehen wir sofort, daß ein Führer oder Bahnbrecher sich Selbstverleugnung auferlegen muß. Von Mose heißt es, daß er der demütigste Mensch war. Alle verdienstvollen Männer des Altertums vollbrachten ihr Werk für Gott durch Selbstverleugnung. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 1) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Beten, wachen und arbeiten, verbunden mit Selbstaufopferung, sind Gottes gnadenreiche Mittel zur Vollendung alles dessen, was mit Erfolg zur Christianisierung und Gesundheit der Menschheit getan worden ist". Christus Jesus, der geliebte Wegweiser, bestätigte diese Eigenschaften, als er sagte: „Ich bin sanftmütig und von Herzen demütig". Als diejenigen, die er geheilt hatte, ihn zum Könige machen wollten, verbarg er sich vor ihnen; als ihn einer „guter Meister" anredete, wies er diese Bezeichnung zurück und sagte, daß nur Gott gut sei.

Mit keinem Wort und keiner Handlung zeigte sich Christus Jesus, der Wegweiser, der mitleidvolle Arzt, der liebevolle Lehrer auch nur einen Augenblick ärgerlich, als er in der Stunde seines Verhörs so grausam behandelt wurde. Seine Selbstverleugnung siegte über die Scheingewalt des Hasses und der Bosheit, und am Kreuze äußerte er die erbarmungsvolle Bitte: „Vater, vergib ihnen; denn sie wissen nicht, was sie tun!" Hätte die Selbstverleugnung sich erhabener äußern können?

Auf Seite 568 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Selbstverleugnung, durch die wir alles für Wahrheit oder Christus in unserem Kampf gegen den Irrtum hingeben, ist eine Regel in der Christlichen Wissenschaft". Dies ist wahrlich die wahre Erklärung von Selbstverleugnung. Sind wir bereit, alles für Christus, die Wahrheit, hinzugeben? Wir können es nur, wenn wir den Glauben an ein von Gott getrenntes, falsches, körperliches Selbst aufgeben.

In unserem Jahrhundert verließ eine liebevolle Frau alles, um dem Christus, der Wahrheit, zu folgen. Mit ihrer überaus großen Liebe zu Gott und dem Menschen hat uns Mrs. Eddy ein Beispiel der Selbstverleugnung gegeben, das die Menschen anspornt und auch künftige Geschlechter anspornen helfen wird.

Sind wir bestrebt, den Christusgeist auszudrücken, so müssen wir eingedenk sein, daß es unser Recht und unser Vorrecht ist, Bahnbrecher des Guten zu sein—die Bahn für uns selber und für andere, die nach der Wahrheit trachten, vorzeichnen zu helfen. Wir dürfen uns wohl fragen: Bin ich bereit, den falschen Ichbegriff hinzugeben, um verstehen zu lernen, was wahre Selbstverleugnung bedeutet? Wahre Selbstverleugnung ist mehr als Selbstaufopferung, insoweit sie das Gute als die einzige Wirklichkeit anerkennt und daher nicht zugibt, daß es überhaupt etwas Wirkliches gebe, das aufzugeben sei. So kann man die Glückseligkeit erfahren, unter denen zu weilen, die dem Vater dienen, und die Er, der „in das Verborgene sieht", segnet.

Mögen uns menschliche Meinungen, menschliche Selbstsucht, Haß oder Bosheit auch schmähen, wir müssen auf unserem Wege freudig weitergehen und wissen, daß jeder wahre Bahnbrecher des Guten das Himmelreich auf Erden aufrichten hilft.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Self-Abnegation

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THESE days of scientific research we are constantly hearing of new discoveries, new achievements, new possibilities of overcoming distance. Little by little, mankind is awakening to the understanding that every form of limitation is man-made, and that Christ Jesus' promise, "Whosoever shall say unto this mountain, Be thou removed, and be thou cast into the sea; and shall not doubt in his heart, but shall believe that those things which he saith shall come to pass; he shall have whatsoever he saith," can in a measure be experienced here and now in overcoming the false sense of limitation.

Perhaps no achievement in this century has touched imagination to such large issues as has aviation. For centuries, the theory that aviation might be possible has interested thinkers. But thinkers are oftentimes scoffed at, and their seemingly feeble efforts are frequently met with scorn from those who stand idly by while constructive thought is endeavoring to give practical expression to new ventures. These thinkers, however, may later be hailed as pioneers whose blazing of the way helped others to reach the goal they themselves had not attained.

Each new achievement is made possible by those who, forgetting self in their desire to benefit humanity, are willing to lay aside personal comfort in order to become pioneers of some fresh idea. The word "pioneer" has various meanings, but each meaning brings out the fact that pioneer thinking is an imperative necessity if practical progress is to be maintained. Pioneer work necessitates an understanding and demonstration of any given subject in advance of the conditions which need such ministrations and development. It requires vision and comprehension of the subject sufficient to point out the direct issues at stake, and to remove from the path the obstacles with which conservatism, custom, prejudice, jealousy, and envy would endeavor to hamper progress.

As we study the Bible characters, we are immediately aware that the position of a leader or pioneer implies the quality of self-abnegation. Of Moses, it was said that he was the meekest of men. Each of the ancient worthies accomplished his work for God through self-abnegation. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 1), "Prayer, watching, and working, combined with self-immolation, are God's gracious means for accomplishing whatever has been successfully done for the Christianization and health of mankind." Christ Jesus, the beloved Way-shower, endorsed these attributes when he said, "I am meek and lowly in heart." When those who had experienced his healing ministry would have made him a king, he hid himself from them; when he was addressed as "Good Master," he repudiated the title, saying that God alone is good.

Not for one instant did Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, the compassionate physician, the loving teacher, show by either word or deed any sense of anger at the cruel treatment which in his hour of trial was meted out to him. His self-abnegation triumphed over the seeming power of hatred and malice; and on the cross he uttered the compassionate appeal, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." Could self-abnegation reach a higher expression?

On page 568 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "Self-abnegation, by which we lay down all for Truth, or Christ, in our warfare against error, is a rule in Christian Science." This, surely, is the true definition of self-abnegation. Are we prepared to lay down all for Christ, Truth? We can do so only as we part with the belief in a false material selfhood apart from God.

In this century a loving woman left all to follow the Christ, Truth. Because of her exceedingly great love to God and man, Mrs. Eddy has given us an example of self-abnegation which is inspiring mankind, and which will help to bring inspiration to future generations.

We need to remember that if we are striving to express the Christ-spirit, it is our right and privilege to be pioneers of good—to help to blaze the trail for ourselves and for other searchers for Truth. We might well ask ourselves, Am I ready to lay down the false sense of self in order to learn what true self-abnegation means? True self-abnegation is above self-sacrifice, inasmuch as it acknowledges good as the only reality, and therefore does not recognize that there is anything real to surrender. So, one may learn the bliss of being among those who serve, and who are blessed by the Father that "seeth in secret."

Whether human opinions, human selfishness, hate, or malice revile, our part is to go on our way rejoicing, knowing that each true pioneer of good is helping to establish the kingdom of heaven on earth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Three Farthings at the Quay Head

The middle of August is come at last; and with it the solemn day on which Frederick Viscount Scoutbush may be expected to revisit the home of his ancestors. . . .

But to the population of Aberalva in general, the coming event is one of awful jubilation. The shipping is all decked with flags; all the Sunday clothes have been looked out, and many a yard of new ribbon and pound of bad powder bought; there have been arrangements for a procession, which could not be got up; for a speech which nobody would undertake to pronounce; and, lastly, for a dinner, about which last there was no hanging back. Yes, also, they have hired from Carcarrow Churchtown, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of music; for Frank has put down the old choir-band at Aberalva—another of his mistakes—and there is but one fiddle and a clarionet now left in the town. So the said town waits all the day on tiptoe, ready to worship, till out of the soft brown haze the stately "Waterwitch" comes sliding in, like a white ghost, to fold her wings in Aberalva bay.

And at that sight the town is all astir. Fishermen shake themselves up out of their mid-day snooze, to admire the beauty, as she slips on and on through water smooth as glass, her hull hidden by the vast curve of the balloon-jib, and her broad wings boomed out alow and aloft, till it seems marvellous how that vast screen does not topple headlong, instead of floating (as it seems) self-supporting above its image in the mirror. Women hurry to put on their best bonnets; the sexton toddles up with the church key in his hand, and the ringers at his heels; the coast-guard lieutenant bustles down to the Manby's mortar, which he has hauled out in readiness on the pebbles. Old Willis hoists a flag before his house, and half a dozen merchant skippers do the same. . . . Out burst the bells above with merry peel; Lord Scoutbush and the "Waterwitch" are duly "rung in" to the home of his lordship's ancestors; and he is received, as he scrambles up the pier steps from his boat, by the curate, the churchwardens, the lieutenant, and old Tardrew, backed by half a dozen ancient sons of Anak, lineal descendants of the free fishermen to whom, six hundred years before, St. Just of Penalva did grant privileges hard to spell, and harder to understand, on the condition of receiving, whensoever he should land at the quay head, three brass farthings from the "free fishermen of Aberalva."

Scoutbush shakes hands with curate, lieutenant, Tardrew, churchwardens; and then come forward the three farthings, in an ancient leather purse.

"Hope your lordship will do us the honor to shake hands with us too; we are your lordship's free fishermen, as we have been your forefathers'," says a magnificent old man, gracefully acknowledging the feudal tie, while he claims the exemption.

Little Scoutbush, who is the kindest-hearted of men, clasps the great brown fist in his little white one, and shakes hands heartily with every one of them, saying, "If your forefathers were as much taller than mine, as you are than me, gentlemen, I shouldn't wonder if they took their own freedom, without asking his leave for it!"

A lord who begins his progress with a jest!—CHARLES KINGSLEY, in "Two Years Ago."

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In the Theater World—Art News and Comment

William Gillette's Farewell

AFTER a few performances in Springfield, Mass., beginning Nov. 15, William Gillette will start on a farewell tour in his best-known play, "Sherlock Holmes." When he steps again upon the stage at the Hollis Street Theater, Boston, on the evening of Nov. 18, in the part of the inscrutable sleuth of Baker Street, there twill be for many older playgoers a renewal of the thrill that somehow always was imparted by Mr. Gillette to that quiet, wordless entrance of the great detective into the house a band of sharpers were using as their headquarters. True, these rascals have been discussing for 20 minutes the ominous news that the infallible Sherlock is on their trail, and his entrance is worked up with a thoroughness exceeded in modern drama only by Sudermann's devotion of a whole first act to the preparation for the entrance of the prima donna in "Magda."

* * *

It is one thing to make an impressive entrance that has been artfully built up by other players, and something else again when an actor is required to maintain this effect of impressiveness throughout the rest of the play. Here is where a new pleasure awaits the new generation of playgoers who will be seeing Mr. Gillette for the first (and last) time. For he declares that this is to be his final tour. He yielded only after prolonged urging by George C. Tyler, a manager who seems intent on keeping the theater world reminded that there were good actors in America before the World War.

Older playgoers need be told nothing about William Gillette. For more than 40 years his appearances in New York and on tour were as regularly to be looked for as the recurrence of autumn, winter and spring. They knew he would usually appear in play of his own composition, that he would give a finished performance every evening as part of a company that was never allowed to go slack in a single detail. They knew that whatever the play they could renew at his performances their enjoyment of his highly individualized, yet always human, and delicately humorous style of acting. They knew that they would be seeing a play which the whole family might attend, sure that nothing offensive to good manners and good taste would be offered in the name of entertainment.

For those not thus familiar with one of the dozen foremost figures of the American stage for a long period before his retirement a decade ago, something of his work as actor and dramatist may be said briefly. For William Gillette made stage history. While still a student at Yale he made amateur acting appearances, and soon took up the theater as a profession. After an apprenticeship with the Boston Museum company and with the McCauley company in Louisville, he acted in New York, first in "The Gilded Age" and other popular pieces of the day, and then in "The Professor," written by himself.

Probably it was while playing in Bronson Howard's domestic comedy, "The Young Mrs. Winthrop," that Gillette became convinced that he could write plays that were closer to American life than the prevailing adaptation of European plays that were so common in those days. To Howard and Gillette is due the modernizing of American playmaking. They were the first to achieve a strictly native flavor, Howard with "The Henrietta," a comedy-drama about Wall Street, and Gillette with "Held by the Enemy," America's first authentic play about the Civil War.

In this play Gillette first manifested the polished method of playmaking that was to set him in the first rank of craftsmen. The fourth act of "Held by the Enemy" is a jewel of pure theatrical effect, with the whole action visualized, and words used only to explain what the audience sees. This act foreshadowed the silent motion picture at its best with its ability to tell a story clearly in terms of movement.

In "Held by the Enemy," Gillette played an eccentric comic character, Thomas Henry Bean, an illustrator for a news weekly. For some time Gillette seemed to be content with his line of eccentric comedy, and he certainly was a first-rate funmaker as the quaint character he wrote for himself in his adaptation from the German of "The Private Secretary," and his rip-roaring Augustus Billings in his own farce, "Too Much Johnson."

With his second war play, "Secret Service," Gillette changed from a light comedian into an actor of serious drama. In its day "Secret Service" was acclaimed the finest piece of playmaking ever done by an American. Today it remains a model of first-rate craftsmanship in the Scribe School, with the pupil rivaling if not bettering his instruction. Who that ever saw that tense scene in the telegraph office can forget the excitements of those tense scenes played often through minutes in which no word is spoken, wherein Gillette as Lewis Dumont, Northern spy in Southern territory, is gaining access to the Confederate lines of communication in order to send a misleading message.

* * *

In this play Gillette manifested to the full his abilities as a dramatist, stage manager and actor. Here he revealed himself a master of theatrical effect, and was so acclaimed in London, where he acted the play for nine months in 1897, as well as in all the chief American centers. Four years later he acted another full season in London in "Sherlock Holmes," an original drama based on Conan Doyle's character of the fictional detective, but employing a story largely of Gillette's invention.

He has written a score of other plays, including his southern romance, "Clarice," which was so popular when presented in Boston with the youth, Marie Doro, playing opposite the actor-dramatist that engagements at three different theaters were played in the course of six weeks. Evening performances in Boston were played on the same day matinées were given in Worcester or Providence.

As an actor Mr. Gillette is reposeful and attains to strong effects by large economy of means. Long ago, in a day when florid acting largely ruled the stage, he exemplified the present school of understatement, of apparent naturalism, which seeks to persuade the audience to participate in the action of the play mentally. His eyes and mouth are vivid means of indicating the mental processes of the characters he assumes. Eloquent are his silences.

Many devices now in use to heighten stage illusion were invented by Mr. Gillette. Dissatisfied with the absurd simulation of hoofbeats in the old days when the property man whacked halves of coconut shells on a slab of marble to indicate the approach of a fiery steed bearing a messenger, Mr. Gillette devised a machine that set the four supposed hoofs of the off-stage horse down upon a plank in accordance with the true rhythm of the animal running, galloping, or coming to a sharp pause.

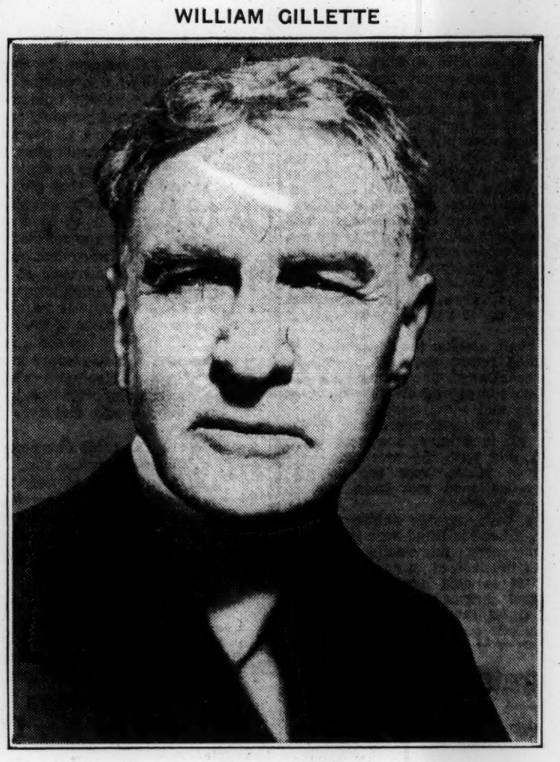
In the precision of his stage management he always was in the front rank. No detail was too insignificant to be labored over until it took and held its due place in the picture. His insitence upon "the illusion of the first time" was the despair of lazy or careless actors. When he began to talk on his favorite topic in rehearsals, "The Disillusion of Doing It Correctly," many an actor began for the first time to grasp the fine points of his job. This odd-sounding phrase Mr. Gillette used to indicate his tireless search for the seeming accidentals that give the final touch of life-similitude.

In a day when versatility was generally considered the badge of a true actor, he was maintaining that the player had only his own personality to draw on for material of his characterizations. All else was mimicry—ingenious, inventive, spectacular, if you will—but still mimicry. This was why the elder Salvini was unapproachable as Othello and miscast as Hamlet; why Edwin Booth was a great Hamlet, a memorable Iago, a towering Richelieu, but an unimpressive Othello. These famous actors found in one set of characters a personal kinship that they could not discover in uncongenial rôles.

Mr. Gillette's acting has largely been confined to his own plays, but he appeared for many months in Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton" and "Dear Brutus." Probably no happier choice for this farewell tour could be made than "Sherlock Holmes," for this play will offer scope for all of William Gillette's uncommon abilities, and probably it is the play his many admirers would choose if they could see him again in but one part.

E. C. S.

WILLIAM GILLETTE



Soon to Start a Farewell Tour in "Sherlock Holmes."

Philadelphia Water Colors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

THE annual exhibition of water colors sponsored by the Philadelphia Water Color Club and of miniatures under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters, now on view in the galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, is this year larger than ever, and more cosmopolitan in its contributing personnel.

Although the exhibition is primarily confined to the work of American artists, a water color by the French painter, Lucien Simon, is granted the honor position, partly because it was executed especially for the Philadelphia Water Color Club. This work in sincerity and charm of composition is a distinct relief from many of its more clever, more tricky neighbors. It shows a group of young Brittany peasant girls seated on a bluff overlooking the sea, with its undulating and sharply incised coast line.

Black and whites were admitted several years ago to the annual water-color exhibition at the academy, and now take their place in the body of the exhibition, alternating in several of the galleries with their gaily painted fellows, and achieving a pleasant sense of contrast and of variety.

The industrial world offers a field for art experimentation, and more than one water-colorist has fastened upon the new forms in factory formations, in smoke stacks and smoke swirls as typical of the age in which we live, and capable of many different interpretations.

Against these somewhat restless conceptions one may place the Japanese calm of M. W. Zimmerman's southern studies, in which he has caught much of the languor of the South, with the lavender of its tree moss against the quiet of the sea, or the brown-green silhouette of great tropical leaves against a calm expanse of rose-quartz water.

Contrast occurs also between the mountain landscapes by Mary Butler and those by Grant M. Simon, the former artist choosing the jagged, rugged broken masses of the Rockies, the latter the smooth, lush, flowing blues and greens of fertile land forms, broken here and there by purple or yellow. In these studies two temperaments are at work in choice of subject matter.

The sea is a popular art playground. Charles H. Woodbury studies it for its wave movement, catching now the long slow movement of ocean, now the grater hurry of water near the shore, and occasionally people, a rock or a boat with figures.

Among the artists who concern themselves with water, rocks and human beings one of the most individual as seen in the current exhibition is Wilcox. Both in technique and in subject matter these compositions of his suggest the mystery of smuggled contraband, of caves, and of sea raiders. Noteworthy groups are contributed by John Whorf, W. Emerton Heitland and Howard Giles.

In the sheer virtuosity of water-color handling Mr. Heitland is, perhaps, the most striking technician of the three. He works with utmost sense of fluency and confidence, and yet with an economy of design that adds greatly to the strength of the impression. The most striking of his present group deal with tropical or semitropical subject matter, with wind swept palm trees, and washer-women carrying baskets upon their heads.

Mr. Giles offers a group of water colors intensely individual as studies in pigment. Now he plays olive green and olive yellow against brown; now purple and green against olive yellow; now red-brown against vivid blue-green, seldom employing a color that is untinged by the shadow of another.

A series of water colors by George Luks is one of the features of this year's annual. The hand behind the brush one feels to be skilled in the use of oil pigments. The effect achieved is richer than that derived from the usual handling of wash, or even of tempera. The space is completely filled with color, and the tense colors woven together by a mass of dots and dashes to a composite rich tone, broken occasionally by a shrill note of vivid yellow-white, as in the panoramic design with a church on one hill, and a tall up-climbing jet of silver steam on the other.

The varied work of the three Pinto brothers, that of Clymer, Watts, Paul Gill, Ennis and many others deserves careful attention.

In the miniature exhibition landscapes vie with portrait and figure studies in interest. Mrs. Eulabee Dix was awarded the medal of honor for her group of five little paintings on ivory. Mrs. Sally Cross Bill brings back little studies from Spain, and M. Howell Tracy Fisher miniatures of Morocco. Two enamel miniatures lend variety. They are executed in the Limoges process on copper by Mrs. Ernestine Mills, the English artist. One is a portrait of Israel Zangwill.

Interesting also were the diminutive color compositions without definite subject matter—mere juxtapositions of pigments—by the young Spanish-Cuban painter Anthony Cortizas.

D. G.

Stage and Film Notes

The Theater Guild of New York City has made a new production of the Capek play, "R. U. R.," which it produced some years ago and is now reviving for a road tour to be acted by the same company that is to appear in "Marco Millions" and "Volpone." The Theater Guild has placed Romain Rolland's "The Game of Love and Death" in rehearsal.

The Professional Players, a new producing group in Philadelphia, is to put on several unusual plays, including "The Infinite Shoeblack," a comedy that interested London playgoers last season.

Arthur Hammerstein is to make talking film spectacles of which music will be a feature. His first productio is to be a screen version of his musical comedy, "Sweet Adeline."

Martin Flavin will have three plays on Broadway beginning Nov. 11, "The Criminal Code," "Broken Dishes" and "Cross Roads."

With John Barrymore

By WHITFORD KANE

MY ENGAGEMENT with John D. Williams to appear in the American production of Galsworthy's "Justice" brought me into association with a member of the royal family of the American stage. That family still reigns, though John and Lionel are in motion picture work and only Ethel remains to hold the fort on Broadway. Falder in "Justice" was his first big serious part. He had played light comedy expertly for years, but in Galsworthy's play he showed his great possibilities. "Justice" was the bridge over which John Barrymore passed from the realm of farce to his share of the great parts in the theater.

I was glad to be back in a Galsworthy play again acting my old part of the "counsel for the defense," a part that I had played so often in England at the author's request. In this production I was replacing my friend, Lester Lonergan, to whom I had passed the rôle when I had been unable to do it in New York. The American performance compared more than favorably with the English one, Barrymore being just as good as Dennis Eadie and Bertha Mann was quite the equal of Edith Olive. O. P. Heggie played Cokeson finely, but somehow seemed a keeper of canaries instead of dogs, after being used to Edmund Gwenn's bull dog face in the part. Thomas Louden was the Counsel for the Crown, and there were never two such Ulster voices as ours in any English counsel box unless they were Sir Edward Carson's or Lord Birkenhead's, and I doubt if they ever tried a case together.

Thoughts of Shakespeare

It was while on this tour of "Justice" that some of us in the company tried to interest Barrymore in playing Shakespeare; but he had not as yet thought deeply enough about the great rôles to know which one he would like to play. Hamlet, as yet, had not appealed to him, but slowly his instinct for the grotesque led him to consider Richard III, which he used to talk to me about and which when he finally played it showed his right feeling for the part. In Richard he was good and for the same reasons which made his hunchback King such a superb piece of acting, his performance of Hamlet was not good.

The coldness and villainy which are so essential to Richard have nothing to do with Hamlet and likewise the warmth and sympathy which are Hamlet's heritage have nothing to do with Richard. Barrymore's emotion was of a quality akin to the latter; it had the sharpness of a knife thrust and the impersonality of an acid eating into metal, but if his temperament was more suited to one part than another, his Hamlet was beautifully effective in sudden spurts. Certainly there has never been such a wonderful looking Hamlet.

It was in the support of Barrymore that I had again the opportunity to renew the part of the First Grave Digger after a lapse of many years. This production of Arthur Hopkins convinced me that I was just an old mid-Victorian, for I heartily disapproved of his innovations, especially the spotlight for the ghost, and the setting which was a great flight of steps that stood during the entire action of the play. This decoration was, in my opinion, much more fitting to adorn a railway terminal of the twentieth century than an old Danish castle in medieval times.

In making use of this unit set I suppose Mr. Hopkins wished to avoid the usual waits in changing scenery, but there was more time lost in going up and down these steps than in any of the 18 "Hamlets" I have ever played in. The Barrymore production was a very short version of the play in regard to text but I never got out of my Grave Digger costume until about an hour later than usual. Ophelia's grave was located at the very foot of this massive staircase and had to bury the poor lady in a scene that looked more like a huge parlor than a simple country churchyard. I was even deprived of my grave-digging implements, as I was not allowed the usual pick-ax and rope nor could I shovel out any earth as Mr. Hopkins did not believe in such realism.

Reproaches From the "Legit."

The whole scene seemed ridiculous to me, and I remember Allen Thomas, who was then Robert Mantell's comedian, saying to me with the utmost gravity, "Have you to do it, Kane?" "Do you need the money?" I felt at that as if I was a backsliding member of the Shakespearean Grave Diggers' Union and had betrayed its traditional rulings. Robert Edmond Jones, the designer of this Hamlet production, aimed, no doubt, at a noble dignity, but in this poor Grave Digger's opinion, by his setting he destroyed the humanity of the play. The whole struggle of Hamlet lies in the continuous conflict between the Prince and the King, but in this production there was no struggle at all, as Mr. Hopkins allowed this Hamlet to have everything his own way and the center of the stage from his first appearance to the final curtain, and all the drama of the play was lost. It turned out to be nothing more than a dramatic recitation with choral movements by assisting actors.

Barrymore played his Hamlet 101 times in New York, and then, having eclipsed the famous Booth record by one performance, ended his run, which the public would have patronized for some time longer. It was this very restlessness and fear of going stale in a part which also finished our tour of "Justice" so suddenly. We in the latter company had thought ourselves set for a full season, and, having a week's vacation at Christmas, had enjoyed ourselves thoroughly, to find on returning to our next stand, somewhere in the middle West, that the tour would close in another week.

However, it was a wise decision on Barrymore's part, as Falder is not a rôle that any actor would like to play continuously for months. It is a part one would like to act in a repertory system where he might alter the arduous playing of the Galsworthy character with some lighter performances. At any rate, the absence of the repertory system on any large scale in the United States has been in a great measure responsible for the loss of one of America's foremost actors of the legitimate stage to the motion pictures.

[Other articles by Whitford Kane on his repertory experiences in Ireland, England and the United States have appeared in these columns on April 16, 20, May 7, 21, 28, June 11, 18, July 9, 16, 23, 30, Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27, Sept. 7, 14, 21, Oct. 12, 26.]

Exhibitions in London

By FRANK RUTTER

London

M. PAUL GUILLAUME, whose London venture, the Guillaume Gallery in Grosvenor Street, has already been responsible for giving one or two interesting exhibitions, has opened the autumn season with an "exhibition of paintings by English artists." Now, when a well-known Paris picture dealer turns his attention to contemporary English art, there is certain to be some curiosity about his choice of material for exhibition purposes.

Naturally, those painters whose work is known at all on the continent will be his first choice, but as there can hardly be sufficient of these to go round, so to speak, and a constant supply of canvases being necessary to the upkeep of every gallery, there will be ample opportunity for his patronage to reach a wider circle than they represent. And this is where speculation, disinterested and otherwise, comes in.

The small collection of oils at the Guillaume Gallery at present is not planned to be representative of any particular aspect of English art, but it is happily enough chosen to give some general idea of certain of its main characteristics in the past and at the present time. That those acknowledged masters of modern English painting, Sickert, Steer and John, should top the bill in the contemporary section—which is led up to by three Richard Wilsons (one, "Landscape" No. 8, being all that anyone could ever wish for in the way of "classical" landscape), a fresh and airy Conder landscape and two pleasant paintings by Fred Mayor—is only to be expected, but there can be many different opinions as to which of the younger artists will be picked upon to support them.

The Two Sickerts

The two Sickerts are admirably representative of this master; "Noctes Ambrosianæ," one of his subtly-tinted theater pieces, in which a packed corner of the gallery is used as the basis of a symphony in greenish-gold and purple, and "Early Morning," a familiar low-toned "Sickert" subject, complete with curved iron bedstead and sleepy model, the whole being bathed in dim early morning light, a commonplace scene but here translated into a harmony of delicate pink and green.

Of the two Johns, the unambitious little canvas "Romilly John," a charming sketch in oils of the artist's son when a child, is done in the style which is most distinctively his own, his unique contribution to the art of his period, while the magnificent "Carlotta," a portrait that takes its place as by right among the world's masterpieces of portraiture, and which should certainly be hanging in one of our national collections, has the impersonality of an "old master"—which, undoubtedly, is how our descendants will think of it. Two slight water colors and an agreeable little seascape, made vivacious with white sails and fishing boats, did little more than hint at Steer's many excellencies.

S. Spencer

The remaining wall space was taken up with examples (most of which have been seen already) of the work of Paul Nash, M. Gertler, Duncan Grant, Stanley Spencer, E. Wolfe and Matthew Smith. The most spectacular among these canvases was S. Spencer's "Cookham War Memorial," a fanciful rendering, fresco-like in treatment, of an unveiling ceremony, in which the crowd, the "Union Jack" and the white marble monument are all combined into a stimulating rhythmic design. Whites of varying purity are introduced into the color scheme—vermilion, gray, green and black here predominate—with telling effect so far as brilliancy is concerned.

One of Matthew Smith's gorgeous-hued undraped figure studies closes the exhibition and serves as a sample of what is to be found in Messrs. Tooth's Galleries in Old Bond Street, where a retrospective exhibition of this artist's work has just been opened. The paintings shown range from those done in the artist's "fauve" period in Paris, in 1913, to his quite recent successes, and are hung in "periods" with dates on the walls. This artist is one of the more important figures among the younger English painters, and it is gratifying to find this fact publicly recognized before it is too late for him to benefit. Mr. Smith is a superb colorist and his palette has come to hold only the richest and most luscious tints. Crimson and purple, deep red-golds and wine-dark blues are used by him again and again in his energetic delineations of Rubensesque women. Even the flesh tints are rendered in positive reds and golds.

In the Leicester Galleries another young English artist of originality and talent is showing his latest paintings. Mr. John Armstrong might be said to have improved a style rather than to have invented one. He derives from Picasso and Braque by way of Chirico. The Trojan themes he has chosen as pegs on which to hang his latest decorative inventions give exactly the scope required to show off the peculiarly graceful qualities of his design.

Type

By J. T. GREIN

London

TYPE—that has become the slogan in London's theater world, and a pernicious one, for it seemingly mars the livelihood of many women. (Men are only affected in small minority.)

The cry is not new; we have heard it before. Then it used to be "fair." No brunette, unless she had a reputation or was a fair draw, had the slightest chance. The chorus on the London stage was a sea of ears of corn.

That fashion lived its day and was soon forgotten. But the present vogue is something different and more far-reaching. It demands that the appearance—especially the face—of an artist should definitely outline his (or her) emotional power, character—in the sense of qualities—temperament and capacity of portrayal. In the dictionary sense the human type should be "a model in nature made the subject of a copy" (see Chambers). Therefore, in plain language, not an original entity but a cliché or copy capable of multiplication.

The result is obvious. As soon as the artist looks the part she or he is chosen prima facie, in the true sense of the Latin expression. The naturel becomes a secondary question. The artist may protest—I may not look the part, but I have all that is needed within me, and cannot a wig and makeup give the outward appearance? It goes for naught. And so the right ships pass in the night and it is left to the producer to mold the unsuited inward material into the right form.

What follows is often economically and artistically disastrous. Artists who are equipped seek vainly for an engagement. People who have little to commend themselves are the elect, and the audience soon discovers that, apart from appearance, the wrong person tries to fill the right place. One could easily give a list of plays that have failed or only half succeeded in consequence of this type-casting. As I write, a play at a leading theater is coming off because the leading actress was selected according to type but without possessing any of the qualifications required by the character. She "looked the picture," but she never could vitalize the essence of it.

Of course, to condemn "type" wholesale were as foolish as to look upon it as the indispensable quality. There are artists who, inwardly as well as outwardly, would represent the personality imagined by the author. But to turn type into an axiom, to turn it into an iron-cast exigency of selection is to degrade histrionic art into something superficial instead of an expression of understanding penetration and achievement of acceptable make-believe. The art of the player is to immerse one's ego in the individuality of another person.

Type alone, albeit fortified by all the artifices of the theater, can never achieve that. You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, said the bard. And that is what "casting to type" is trying to do, to the detriment of the stage.

A New Sculpture Center

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

OPENING of the Fifty-sixth Street Galleries has given New York a new center for sculpture, and a general exhibition of the work of European and American artists in stone, metal and clay for a beginning. The roster of sculptors reads like a list of members of the National Sculpture Society, with an appendix containing the names of others who carve and model in the United States and in Europe. Thought has been taken to avoid any effect of coldness in the exhibits and their settings, for the choice of figures and heads has been made with an eye to variations of color. Each work has an individual pedestal setting, and the gay paintings of Childe Hassam join with antique tapestries in relieving the expanse of cream-toned walls.

From time to time mention may well be made of this sculpture and that among the scores that are shown. On the first visit the present writer lingered before "Diver," R. Tait McKenzie's vigorous poised figure with arms sweeping backward during the instant before the plunge; Jo Davidson's gnome-like head of Joseph Conrad, with its tense alertness; Allen Clark's "Paravati," serene in its sleek Oriental languors; Paul Manship's large gilded "Diana," classic in its clear-cut idea; Bruce Moore's "Panther," crouching for a powerful spring; A. A. Weinman's "Rising Sun," which somehow makes one think of Maude Adams' Chantecler of long ago in its animating aspiration.

Then there is the supremely decorative "Peacocks," by Gaston LaChaise; Saint-Gaudens' "Victory"; James Fraser's embodiment of the vanishing West, "The End of the Trail"; Hunt Diederich's strong summarizations, Bessie Potter Vonnoh's lyrical figures of girlhood, and works by Mario Korbel, Karl Gruppe, Bryant Baker, Malvina Hoffman, Albin Polasek and many others. Additional shows at the Fifty-sixth Street Galleries include a comparative loan exhibition of American and European paintings, old and modern masters by courtesy of Arthur U. Newton, portraits in water color by Elinor Barnard, and wood sculpture by Gleb Derujinsky.

In the print rooms of Frederick Keppell & Co., are being shown lithographs from various master hands—Whistler's "Limehouse," with its wealth of mysterious half-lights; Fantin La Tour's singing and exuberant visualizations of Wagnerian legendry, Corot's pastoral poems in line; Picasso's movie-like closeup of part of a woman's face, "Masque La-Femme"; and Millet's hymn to labor, "The Sower." At Keppell's also the present display of etchings includes Haden's rare and rugged masterpiece, "Breaking up the Agamemnon," Whistler's Japanesque "Battersea Bridge," Arthur Briscoe's stirring sailor in the ship's bow, "Heaving the Line," and selected examples of Muirhead Bone, Lepere and Cameron.

Opened too late for comment in this place is the second annual prize exhibition of the Grand Central Galleries. Prizes have been awarded as follows:

The sum of $1000 for the best figure painting, contributed by Walter L. Clark of New York, was awarded to Eugene Savage, N. A., for "The Recessional."

The sum of $1000, offered by Frank G. Logan of Chicago for the best landscape, still life or marine, was awarded to Ernest L. Blumenschien, N. A., for his canvas, "Adobe Village in Winter."

The Irving T. Bush Prize of $1000 for the best sculpture was awarded to Attilio Piccirilli, A. N. A., for his work, "Una Fanciulla," in marble.

Mrs. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago contributed $500 as prize for figure painting, which was awarded to Charles W. Hawthorne, N. A., for "Three Women of Provincetown."

A $500 prize, given by William O Goodman of Chicago for sculpture, was awarded to Mario Korbel of New York City for his work called "Sonata."

Howard Heinz of Pittsburgh contributed a $500 prize for landscape, still life or marine. This was awarded to Hovsep Pushman for his "When Evening Comes."

A prize of $500, contributed by an anonymous donor from California and known as the "Golden State Prize" was won by Carl Wuermer for his work, "Summer Landscape."

Mrs. John E. Jenkins of Chicago contributed a prize of $250 to be awarded for sculpture done by a man artist under 40. This went to Max Kalish for "Torso."

Harold H. Swift of Chicago is the donor of a $250 prize to be awarded for any work of outstanding merit by a woman artist. This was won by M. Jean McLane, N. A., for her painting, "Devon Beach."

A $500 prize is to be awarded by popular vote, contributed by William V. Kelley of Chicago.

Other current Manhattan exhibitions include George Biddle's portraits of present life in Mexico, at the Rehn Galleries; Louis Lozowick's lithographic abstractions of modern urban life, at the Weyhe Gallery; visionary pictures of ships and the sea by John Huffington, at the Macbeth Gallery; Katherine A. Lowell's flavorsome California scenes, mostly made near Monterey, at the Holt Gallery; and the important show of Flemish Primitives at the Kleinberger Galleries. An event of the year is the International Exhibition of Applied Art to be seen throughout November at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

At the Pratt Institute Gallery, Brooklyn, are being shown paintings and drawings by Clayton Knight pertaining especially to aviation. At the Babcock Galleries until Nov. 16 are paintings by Edward Adam Kramer, an artist who expresses a poetic temperament through his pictures of nature in its lyrical moods. Until Nov. 16 Stella Block's humorous drawings of Harlem types and Javanese dancers and impressions of the Duncanettes may be seen at the Montross Galleries. For those who yearn for things of the sea there is a grand exhibition of ship models at Macy's, continuing through Nov. 16.

Elizeum Theater in Warsaw

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—A Jewish theater in Warsaw under the direction of Dr. Andrew Mark is at present giving a Jewish play in Polish in which the chief rôle is played by a famous Polish actress, Madame Wanda Siemaszko.

One of Dr. Mark's objects is to acquaint the Polish community with outstanding works of Jewish literature. But his chief aim is to evolve a theater of social character which by the choice of its pieces would fulfill the mission of uniting nations, races and classes.

The play now produced is "Miria Efros," by J. Gordin, a Russian Jew. He thought to reconcile Christianity and Judaism, and started a sect called New Israel. For this he was sent by the Tsar's Government to Siberia, whence he escaped to America. "Miria Efros" presents a sort of female King Lear in a small provincial Jewish town in Russia, and is full of scenes of Jewish life and customs. The heroine, impersonated by Mme. Siemaszko, excites our sympathies and admiration, partly owing to the fine acting of Mme Siemaszko, who is well supported by the rest of a cast that for the most part is not Jews, but Poles.

George Arliss says he is not retiring from the stage. He is to make a talking picture version of Galsworthy's "Old English" for Warner Brothers, and may reappear in the theater then as soon as a suitable play can be found. He may even appear under Winthrop Ames' management, according to a hint from a theatrical advance man who once worked for Mr. Ames, and who refers to him as "the perfect boss."

* * *

Molnar's "The Swan" is to be made into a talking picture by United Artists, with Lillian Gish in the leading feminine rôle.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

John Golden Theatre, 202 W. 58th St. Sun. Evening, November 17, at 8:45
Arnold VOLPE
In a Program of his Compositions
ASSISTING ARTISTS
Mgt. PAUL P. BERTHOUD (Steinway Piano)

SHUBERT THEA., 44th St., W. of B'w'y Evs. 8:30, Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30
QUEENIE SMITH
in the Musical Comedy Sensation
"THE STREET SINGER"
John Price Jones
Harry K. Morton, Nick Long Jr., Nell Kelly
ANDREW TOMBES

Maxine Elliott's Th., W. 39 St. Evs. 8:50 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
"AN EXTRAORDINARILY GOOD PLAY."—N. Y. Times.
Many Waters
with ERNEST TRUEX & MARDA VANNE

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents
The Criminal Code
with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN FLAVIN
NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave. Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed. & Sat.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evs. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. E. Sherriff

FULTON West 46th St. Evgs. 8:50 Matinees WED. & SAT., 2:30
GEORGE M. COHAN'S
GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"
NEW MOON
with EVELYN HERBERT ROBERT HALLIDAY GUS SHY
Imperial Thea., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8.40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

ERLANGER'S W. 44 St. Evs. 8:50. Dir. A. L. Erlanger Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MRS. FISKE in the new comedy "LADIES OF THE JURY"

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

OUR THEATRE REPERTORY Co.
At Peabody Theater, 357 Charles St., Boston
Opening of 3rd Season, Nov. 18
Uncle Tom's Cabin: Tues., Wed., Sat.
Bourgeois Gentilhomme: Thurs. Mat. and Eve.
Midsummer Night's Dream: Fri. Eve., Sat. Mat.
Seats: 86 Phillips St. (Hay. 5091), Jordan's, Filene's.

ANITA DAVIS-CHASE Announces
JORDAN HALL
Wed. Eve., Nov. 13, at 8:15 LUELLA
MELIUS
COLORATURA SOPRANO (BALDWIN)

Mon. Eve., Nov. 18 at 8:15 BRUCE
SIMONDS
PIANIST (STEINWAY)

SYMPHONY HALL
TOMORROW AT 3:30
HOROWITZ
NEXT SUN., NOV. 17, AT 3:30
AUSTRAL
2ND AND LAST APPEARANCE
SAT., NOV. 23, AT 8:30
La ARGENTINA
SUN. AFT., NOV. 24, AT 3:30
Roland HAYES
MON. EVE., NOV. 25, AT 8:15
Lecture—Motion Pictures
COMMANDER
DONALD B. MacMILLAN
"UNDER NORTHERN LIGHTS"

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by
Frank M. Armington
and
ETCHINGS
by
Caroline Armington
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Music News of the World

Mengelberg in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE musical season has begun this year with an affair of outposts and thus, since the beginning of October, we have already been able twice to hear the famous William Mengelberg at the head of his orchestra of the Amsterdam Concertgebouw. Mengelberg is very much liked in Paris, where he enjoys an extraordinary reputation. However, for the last year or two, a certain development has been noticed in his personality, which seems less obtrusive than formerly. This year he gave a Beethoven Festival consisting of the "Leonore" Overture, the Second Symphony and the Symphony in C minor. One again found, in these classical pages, his habitual precision and solidarity of performance. But one awaited with curiosity the second program, which comprised works of a more varied character in which he had to employ more individual qualities.

First he conducted the "Ouverture des Oiseaux" of Diepenbrock, a work of rather mediocre musical character containing familiar effects and offering no technical interest of any sort. Then came the Concerto for two violins of Bach. Here two violinists of the Concertgebouw, the two desk leaders Louis Zimmerman and Ferdinand Helman, triumphed. Their performance was really superior. It would be impossible to bring more simplicity and nobility, more authority and elegance to the pure lines of this composition. Quality of tone, perfection of mechanism, correctness of style—all were combined to give these pages an interpretation worthy of them. The Largo in particular benefited by an incomparable rendering. It was a splendid moment.

Debussy's "Iberia"

Mengelberg had then put on his program the "Iberia" of Debussy. Here, it is extremely awkward to give good advice to a visiting foreign conductor. If he does not include any French work at all on his program, we are secretly hurt and we say that he really ought, out of politeness, to have proved to us that he was not unaware of our national masterpieces. But, when he decides to interpret one of our composers to do us honor, we protest against this audacity and denounce the errors he commits by wishing to reveal to us works, the intentions of which we know much better than he. The situation is then inextricable. We are grateful to Mengelberg for having rendered public homage to the genius of Debussy, but how many hearers were scandalized to see an Amsterdam conductor offer a French audience an "Iberia" so little respectful to Debussy's intentions. Imagine a French conductor going to perform the Wagnerian repertory at Bayreuth, with tempos, nuances, and accents in complete contradiction to the tradition of the place.

We were entirely disconcerted to hear a man of Mengelberg's reputation distort such a characteristic score. The first movement, in spite of a certain number of illogicalities and ill-advised rubato, could pass at a pinch, but in the "Parfums de la Nuit," everything collapsed. The conductor thought it his duty completely to alter certain essential tempos and slowed down some of the themes in a really inadmissible way, giving them a drawn-out and sentimental character that is exactly contrary to the whole Debussy ideal. Certain passages thus became absolutely unrecognizable. Debussy would never have allowed anyone to take such scandalous liberties with his text. He would not willingly have accepted, either, the elimination of the bells, whose effect is indispensable to the picture of the break of day, and which were replaced with easy assurance by a few rather sour notes of the glockenspiel, which completely changed the color of the opening of the third part.

Brahms' First Symphony

Really Mengelberg astonished us by his coolness and, let us say it frankly, by his bad taste. It is inconceivable that a great conductor should, to this pitch, lose respect for the works that he interprets and trust solely to his temperament to furnish the translation of it. It is necessary to formulate such a grave reproach with firmness, for by flattering the virtuosos of the baton, the public has ended by turning their heads and causing them to lose all their critical sense. They imagine—particularly the greatest—that they are the chief attraction of a program and that people come to a concert solely to see them and not to hear some Debussy or Bach. It is, alas, true for a part of the audience, but that part is the least important and it is lamentable to see great artists thus sacrificing their dignity. The interpretation of "Iberia" by Mengelberg is a mistake into which a technician of his merit has no right to tumble.

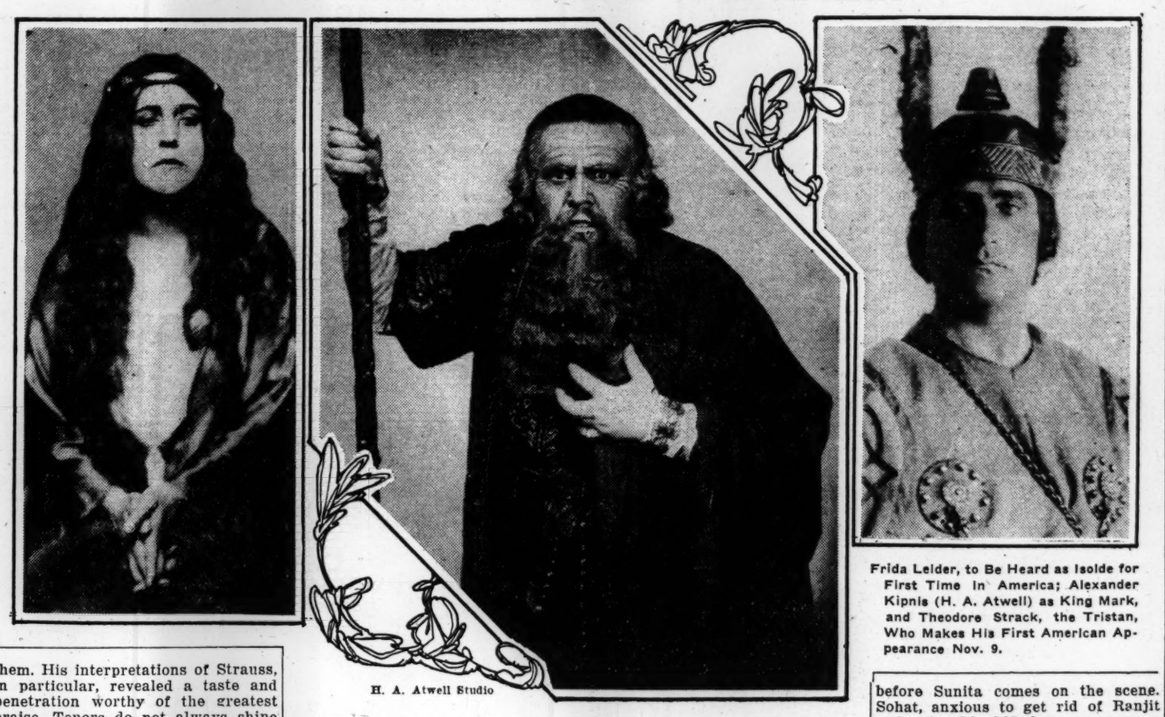
Immediately after came the Symphony No. 1 of Brahms. Here Mengelberg took a brilliant revenge. Here is a score that suits his style perfectly. Indeed, he needs music on a large scale that he can model broadly. In this writing, one sees established what one might call an orchestral régime constructed to last during a whole development. It is a homogeneous matter that allows one to prepare ingeniously conceived inflections from afar. Mengelberg draws tremendous effects from them. He obtains a wonderful performance from his instrumentalists. This long symphony was a model of clarity and correctness of accent from one end to another. An oboeist covered himself with glory, but the strings also deserve warm praise for their ensemble, discipline and strength. It was an amazing success. Coming after the strange distortion of "Iberia," this dazzling performance finished the concert as an apotheosis.

Walter Kirchhoff

At the performances of the Festival of Bayreuth that were given last year at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, the many-sided talent of the tenor, Walter Kirchhoff, was much noticed. This artist, indeed, interpreted with extraordinary intelligence and authority in the Tetralogy the parts of Loge, Siegmund and Siegfried. Not only was his make-up of such variety that the audience did not recognize him in his various transformations, but his very voice by a singular phenomenon of mimicry changed according to the pages that he portrayed. In Loge, in particular, he managed to find accents, intonation and a timbre that marked the character with a wholly individual imprint. The success of this artist was considerable.

He came back to Paris recently to give a song recital. His program was composed entirely of pages of Wagner and Richard Strauss. He proved himself quite remarkable in them. His interpretations of Strauss, in particular, revealed a taste and penetration worthy of the greatest praise. Tenors do not always shine with a lively musical intelligence; Kirchhoff gives the lie to this bad reputation and reinstates the whole class.

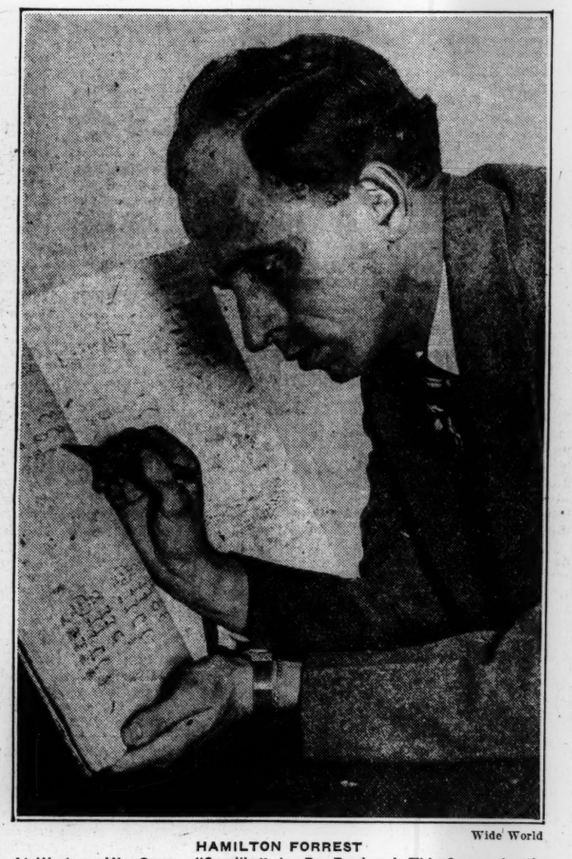
PRINCIPALS IN CHICAGO OPERA'S "TRISTAN UND ISOLDE"



H. A. Atwell Studio

Frida Leider, to Be Heard as Isolde for First Time in America; Alexander Kipnis (H. A. Atwell) as King Mark, and Theodore Strack, the Tristan, Who Makes His First American Appearance Nov. 9.

FINISHING TOUCHES



Wide World

HAMILTON FORREST

At Work on His Opera, "Camille," to Be Produced This Season by the Chicago Civic Opera Company, With Mary Garden in the Title Rôle.

Contemporary Russian Music

By LEONID SABANEEV

VIII—Vasily Shirinsky

Moscow

SHIRINSKY is one of the most refined and exquisite of the younger generation of Russian composers, most of whom are influenced by Prokofieff. The mists of French impressionism, of the Debussy school, have hung over Shirinsky's work. Debussy's influence has powerfully affected many composers of this generation, but with hardly anyone has it caused such a profound and subtle transmutation as with Shirinsky. At the same time this has not deprived him of his individuality and his unquestionably Russian physiognomy. Shirinsky's harmonies are sonorous and pungent; in them there is the charm of of a genuine harmonic talent, and monotony is alien to them. A fine violinist and chamber music player (he is a member of the famous Moscow Conservatory Quartet), and, having a profound feeling for and comprehension of the chamber music style and resonance, he devotes his powers preferably to that section.

His work, however, is not of the kind to attract the attention of the crowd—it is too aristocratic and refined, and appeals to the cultured listener. Possibly for this reason, amongst the younger generation of composers in Russia, his position is obscured by the growing fame and recognition of others, more decorative, more clamant, more ready to follow the dictates of fashion, which in these days orders us to turn from the romantics and impressionism to the classics and formalism. In Russia we are now summoned to boldness, simplicity and power, on the one hand, and on the other there is a vogue for anti-romantic and primitive music. All this impairs the chances of such composers as Shirinsky, whose musical outlook is closely allied to that of the last years of the pre-war era.

Of his compositions mention must be made of the two violin sonatas and the superb string quartets, remarkable not only for their sonority (and extraordinary difficulty), but also for the complete and masterly exposition of the musical thought.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

Previous articles in this series were published May 25; June 1, 15, 22; Oct. 12, 19; Nov. 2.

A Czech Opera in Hamburg

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—The Hamburg Municipal Theater achieved a particular success with the first performance in Hamburg of the Czech opera "Schwanda, der Dudelsackpfeifer" (Schwanda, the Bag Piper). This opera, with music by Jaromir Weinberger and German book translated by Max Brod, charms with its delicacy, its rhythm and fantasy, its odd touches of modernity against an old-fashioned background of legend. Schwanda is a beloved legendary figure in Czechoslovakia.

The striking scenic effects by Intendant Leopold Sachse, especially the sunny peasant farm, the gorgeous audience chamber of the Queen and the towering city gates where Schwanda is executed—with a broom—are excellent pieces of stagecraft.

The light-hearted Schwanda was sung and played excellently by Josef Degler, with the beautiful Maria Hussa a captivating Dorata and Gottheif Pistor a lively Babinsky. Sabine Kalter too, took the part of the splendid deep-voiced Queen with just the right amount of dignity.

Mme. Jeritza Has Her Way

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

SINGERS are found in the last analysis, to run opera houses, to speak without any disrespect to managers, and Mme. Maria Jeritza, the soprano, was carrying on the Metropolitan on the afternoon of Nov. 2, I am convinced, when she appeared in the title rôle of Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West." To give reasons for so presumptuous a view, Mme. Jeritza told me, in the early days of her success in New York, that she much desired to be heard as Minnie by her new public; and so appealingly did she say it that if I had been the director of her company, I should have given her the opportunity the very next week. But being only a critic and a reviewer, I was powerless to do more than report her remarks.

Mme. Jeritza insisted at that time, if I correctly recall, that the music of "The Girl" represents the composer at his best, and at any rate she firmly declared that the heroine is one of the great characters of the opera repertory, and one to which she was ready to give all her powers as interpreter. At last she has been granted permission to go before an audience and put her avowal to the test, or, as I am inclined to say, she has claimed the privilege of doing so in her right as prima donna.

Now, no matter what anybody else may think, I am calling her enterprise a great and brilliant success. Her portrayal to me is the best yet. Comic, tragic, melodramatic, romantic, pathetic—every last possibility of Minnie's encounters with the boys at the "Polka," with the outlaw, Johnson, and with the sheriff, Rance, in the cabin, and with the whole outfit, for ending, in the forest, was made the most of. Consider whole effect and consider detail, her study impresses me as setting the top mark. Such illusion did she, a Viennese woman, speaking the Italian language, attain, that for the first time the piece seemed to me really American. It was a day, indeed, for David Belasco, the author of the original drama, to be present and take a share of the applause.

Delicious Sentiment

As far as opinion of the opera itself goes, I must admit I am hardly of Mme. Jeritza's enthusiasm. The first act is music of the "Bohème" manner adapted to other theatrical circumstances. The second act is the pit and stage of "Tosca" all over again. The third act more "Tosca," until the scene of the rescue of Johnson by Minnie from Rance and his "posse," to use a word that is rather disappearing from newspaper columns. Yes, that finale of tenor, soprano and chorus is truly the work of an opera master. There may be those whom it merely reminds of Rodolfo, Mimi and their friends under the skylight of the Parisian garret. But it puts me in a mood quite different from the Bohemian. It is Golden West in a moment of rare and altogether delicious sentiment. It arouses thoughts not too deep, but of precisely the right depth, for tears.

How Caruso liked this tenor rôle! But Caruso, I believe, could desire almost anything that would offer him an escape from "Vesti la giubba." Mr. Martinelli seemed to enjoy impersonating Johnson at the matinée, counting out, perhaps, Johnson as horseback rider. That's where a general rehearsal comes in. There could have been revision of the final curtain, and a lesson or two more in mounting at the stable. And the baritone rôle—one Sheriff Rance is about like another. Mr. Tibbett held the portrayal at the rather inevitable average. Conductor, Mr. Bellezza: noisy of drum, but admirable generally in balance of instruments against voices.

Berlioz was the principal composer represented on the program with which Arturo Toscanini opened the Philharmonic-Symphony series of Sunday concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House on the afternoon of Nov. 3. Berlioz, the great Hector, whose statue children play round in a park in the Montmartre quarter of Paris. Berlioz will be one of the composers that figure on the program when Mr. Toscanini appears conducting the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra in Paris next June, let no one doubt. And won't the students who go down from the slopes of Montmartre to the Champs Elysées on that occasion hear an interpretation of the "Harold in Italy" Symphony! More than ever they will be convinced, methinks, that the great Hector deserves his name. Yes, the helmet gleams down the decades. No Achilles, merely swift at overtaking, ever put a tarnish on that.

Berlioz's Harmony

There are those who rate Berlioz low, on the ground that he is an indifferent harmonist. Once I was in the studio of a composer who expressed contempt for him by going to the piano and striking a couple of chords, remarking: "That's all there is to Berlioz!" He was a French composer, too, who said it; a follower of Franck. But suppose the harmonic horizon of Berlioz to be bounded by a pair of chords, a dissonance resolving to a consonance, is that of the greatest master of the chromatic technique really any broader? Berlioz applied the nineteenth century theory of chord progression in its simplest, barest form, granted; but if in so doing he managed to express something, he does as well, I maintain, as a composer, like Wagner, who applies the theory in a highly elaborated form.

The viola solo part, played by René Pollain, that will surely please Montmartre, and the Bulevard du Montparnasse as well; a thing perfectly Greek for its moderation, and perfectly French for its elegance and delicacy. The expostulation of the viola and the reply of harp, note for note, and the sound growing fainter instant by instant until drawn down to all but nothing—where except in "Harold in Italy" occurs an effect like that?

Other French music Mr. Toscanini is rehearsing at his New York concerts: Franck's "Les Eolides," also on the Opera House program, being one of them. Twice I have heard the work and got a different idea, according to the auditorium. The first time, which was at Carnegie Hall, I was impressed with "Les Eolides" as a descriptive success, as a veritable song of the winds. But the second time (I have heard that the family of Æolus had faulty manners, I felt aware of a sort of coarseness in the score's texture, as though the weaving were a little distorted, that you might think it was not imitating the craftsmanship of Wagner. This caused me to think again upon the sincerity of Berlioz and on the power, in French art as in Greek, of a straightforward method and a plain style.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The long-awaited Indian film, "A Throw of the Dice," made in India and played by native actors, a British-Instructional production, presented by Pro Patria, Limited, has at last been shown in London. It is a beautiful film in which the pictures and photography are in advance of the story, a somewhat commonplace romance of Oriental intrigue. It tells of a rivalry between two Indian kings, Sohat and Ranjit, for the love of the beautiful Sunita, daughter of the hermit Kanwa.

The rivalry, however, has begun before Sunita comes on the scene. Sohat, anxious to get rid of Ranjit and seize his kingdom, arranges a tiger hunt in which Ranjit is shot by one of Sohat's minions. The wounded king is taken to the house of the hermit Kamwa, and nursed by Sunita, with whom he falls in love. Then Sohat arrives, pretending to make inquiries, sees Sunita, and also falls in love. But Sunita favors Ranjit, who, except for his gambling propensities, is a fine character. Then follow a series of intrigues, in which Sohat succeeeds in discrediting Ranjit, finally on the eve of his wedding to Sunita taking advantage of Ranjit's weakness and luring him on to a game of dice in which Ranjit loses all he possesses, including his personal freedom, and he becomes the slave of Sohat.

The marriage is abandoned, and King Sohat imprisons Sunita in his castle, where he woos her in vain. Meanwhile, Ranjit's subjects discover that Sohat cheated their king with loaded dice, and proceed to make war on Sohat in his capital. In the end Ranjit and Sunita are married and live happily ever after.

We see the jungle invested by hundreds of native hunters, the archers being mounted on elephants. The story is before the days of gunnery. We see various smaller animals of the jungle hemmed into a circle, in the midst of which is a great tiger bounding hither and thither through the bush and shaking the theater with his roar. For this is a sound film. There are other equally picturesque but more peaceful scenes of jungle life in and around the hermit's cottage.

The King and his betrothed on their entrance to the capital are welcomed in a very fine series of pictures. One especially beautiful scene shows the pair being rowed up the river in a state barge. Later pictures show preparations for the royal wedding; scenes representing native arts and crafts in all their lavish detail. Thousands of workers in jewelry, precious metals, fabrics, ivory, makers of artificial flowers, are seen plying their trade, feet as well as hands hard at work.

On the eve of the wedding day begins that further series of disasters organized by Sohat and culminating in the final battle within the capital. Here we see the art of the cinema at its best and doing what it alone can accomplish. It enables one to realize in an interesting manner many of the conditions of ancient warfare. We see an army of many thousands marching across the desert, and later a solitary watchman on the tower of Sohat's palace is warned by a cloud of dust which he sees rising like the spray of Niagara, in the distance.

This film is well acted by a native cast, of which Seeta Devi, as Sunita, is so thoroughly accomplished and sophisticated in her methods that she surely must have had much stage and screen experience. As the two kings, Charu Roy as Ranjit, and Himansu Rai as Sohat, were excellent; also upon thoroughly conventional and stagy lines. Charu, the typical stage hero, and Himansu, the traditional villain of old-time melodrama.

C. F. A.

Give This Little Radio a Hand

By L. A. SLOPER

"JUST as if," our friends assured us, "it were in the next room." We smiled, and continued on our dismal way from opera house to concert hall. We weren't questioning their word or their judgment, you understand; but, not counting the dance tunes that emanate from the automotive shops all day and all night, we had listened to music over the radio. That is, we had heard a radiocast of "Aïda" by the Chicago Civic Opera Company, and it was pretty terrible. Then we heard the Boston Symphony Orchestra on the air in the first of its radio concerts. That was much worse; what must people who never heard the orchestra itself, in person, think of symphonic music?

"But that," our friends said, "was a long time ago; they didn't know how to broadcast then." This was radio terminology, you understand; three or four years takes you back into the Dark Ages. But we were not interested, anyhow. We hear quite a bit of music in any event. We couldn't see how the radio was going to help it.

Then along came M. Vuillermoz, who, in a series of articles on this page, assured us, in that seductive way of his, that the music of the future would be heard on the air, and that those who refused to prepare for this new dispensation were a stiff-necked people. Now like all conservatives, we pride ourself on our open-mindedness. To be called stiff-necked was too much. Why, that was what we used to call old fogies. So, unobtrusively, we instituted a private investigation. Was it really true that vast improvements in transmission had been made in the last year or two? Was it a fact that one could now actually receive through a transmitter the impression of hearing music? This was all true, we were told.

A Colleague Is Indignant

At this point, we came near to being diverted by a talk with our colleague, Mr. Tryon. We mentioned casually that perhaps one ought to listen in, once in a way, just to see how the thing was getting on. After all, Vuillermoz seemed to think there was something in it, and you know the London Sunday Times installed a radio set for Ernest Newman. But here our colleague became quite indignant, and we had to be at some pains to reassure him that there was no intention of turning the music page over to the radio department. We quieted him finally, but our adventuresome spirit was not quelled. We were quite determined to find out for ourself. Several conferences followed with radio initiates. It was at last the consensus that we should hear two concerts, on two successive evenings.

Thus it came about that at 9 o'clock one night we sat in the home of a friend, waiting for the announcer to finish announcing a concert directed by Walter Damrosch. The set was not expensive, but it was said to have a particularly good tone. As soon as Dr. Damrosch himself spoke, one objection to the radio was removed. As probably our readers know, though we were just discovering it, Dr. Damrosch doesn't come on with an over-familiar "Hello, everybody." No; he begins with a dignified and gracious "Good evening, my friends." We decided at once that we were going to enjoy this concert. It began with the "Semiramide" Overture and went on to two movements of Mozart's G minor Symphony. After an advertising interim, it continued with a naïvely "modern" piece called "S. O. S."

Things started off with a fairly promising tone, but presently there came some scrapings which we did not remember in Mozart's score, and which did not seem attributable to any instrument known to the composer. We raised an inquiring eyebrow. Our hostess explained that that was static. The weather, it seemed, was unpropitious: it was a pity we hadn't a better night.

The Stage Well Set

The following night, the weather was worse, if anything. But we were to learn that handicaps of that sort can be overcome. For this occasion, we had been invited to listen at the home of no less a person than the Radio Editor himself. This gentleman wore the most innocent mien, but we had learned from authoritative sources that he had installed for our benefit a special set, prohibitive in price, and equipped with all the devices known to modern engineers for exterminating static and whatever else impairs the efficiency of a radio set.

The band to be heard on this occasion was the Philadelphia Orchestra, under the direction of the imperious Dr. Stokowski, who with characteristic recklessness had made the main feature of his program the "Sacre du Printemps" of Stravinsky. Not for a Stokowski the slow preparation of the classics. After he had played the Polovtsian Dances from "Prince Igor," he gave his audience one of his famous lectures, in which he declared his belief in the significance of the music and begged his listeners "please to try to understand it."

There must have been many in his audience who paid to this score the radio fan's perfect insult of turning it off. Hissing, after the manner of affronted audiences in the Academy of Music and Carnegie Hall, could not even have elicited a rebuke from the conductor; but turning it off would settle it. Dr. Stokowski's exhortation, it seemed to us, could have had but little response from those who were hearing the music for the first time.

The Listener Speaks

But for our purposes, the important question was not the impingement of the music on virgin ears, but how it sounded to those of us to whom it was already as familiar as the "Russian Easter" Overture which followed it. In other words, how did the orchestra sound over this specially prepared instrument of transmission?

It must be answered that it sounded extraordinarily well. The splendid vigor and élan, even the superbly vivid and malleable tone of the band, were transmitted to us with a surprising approximation of actuality.

But only, after all, an approximation. Even under these most favorable of auspices—ignoring for the moment the untimely striking of clocks and the antiphonal contributions of neighbors' radios—we were getting something less than the equivalent of a concert in a hall. As our colleague, Mr. Tryon, had insisted in that memorable conversation, what we were hearing, however well it was reproduced, was not music, but a reproduction of music.

Lynn Fontanne reports that the best part of her success in the London season of the Theater Guild Company of New York was the astonishment written on the faces of visitors to her dressing room, women friends who hinted, upon her departure for the United States a dozen years ago, that she was wasting her time in attempting to find a place on the stage. It was as if these visitors were thinking, "Why, Lynn, how could you?"

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Intercollegiate, Club, Professional Athletic News of the World

RANGERS NEED NEW DEFENDERS

Team's Outcome Depends on Irving Johnson—Says He Will Retire

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Rangers, a champion or title contender ever since their entrance into the National Hockey League, may have a real team again this season or just a set of forwards and a goal tender. The situtation depends upon Irving W. Johnson.

Johnson has been a great defense player as long as the Rangers have been in the league, but he has acquired valuable oil property in the West and believes that hockey should offer equal financial attractions if he is to sign again with the Rangers. Col. John S. Hammond, who owns the club, says it can't be done without turning the entire league receipts over to his defense star.

At an absolute impasse with Johnson over the salary question, Hammond is searching for defense material to team with a fine goal tender and a fast forward line. On the results of the Colonel's search, rest the Rangers hopes for the coming campaign.

Only Leo Bourgeault, a substitute last season, remains to fill in for the defense combination of Johnson and Clarence J. Abel, another great veteran who was released during the off-season. The Rangers, however, have two outstanding defense youngsters in Harry C. Foster and Leo Quenneville, available for immediate call from Springfield, in the Canadian-American League.

There is a possibility that William Cook, an outstanding forward; Melville Vail, substitute, who can play any position on the team, or any of the veterans, may be called back to help John R. Roach, goal tender, with the defense. Frank Boucher will be back at center, with Fred J. Cook, Melville Keeling, Murray Murdoch, Paul Thompson and Leroy Goldsworthy playing on the wings. Goldsworthy is the only new player on the team.

Colonel Hammond is not satisfied with his team, despite the prospects of the youngsters. Although Johnson has spent almost two of his four seasons with the Rangers on the sidelines the team seems to function at top speed only when he is on the ice.

The prospects are good, however, that Johnson will be back in there when the season begins at Madison Square Garden.

APPLICATION OF LOS ANGELES WITHDRAWN

NEW YORK (AP)—The Southern Pacific Association of the Amateur Athletic Union withdrew its application for the National A. A. U. track and field championships for 1930. The coast association's formal application was to have been acted upon at the A. A. U. convention at St. Louis, Nov. 17, 18 and 19.

The coliseum at Los Angeles, in which the championships were to be held, is to undergo alterations for the 1932 Olympic Games, and the work, which has just started, will not be completed for at least nine months.

The withdrawal of Los Angeles leaves the field open for the 1930 championships. Lincoln, Neb., and Cleveland, O., already are in the field for the 1931 event.

SIDELINES

WITH Harvard and the United States Military Academy making their first invasions of Western Conference football territory, it was little to be wondered at that their "Big Ten" opponents regarded the games as important contests. With the two games drawing over 155,000 spectators and probably 50,000 more who would have attended had the accommodations been big enough, central western football fans certainly took advantage of their opportunities to see the two big eastern teams in action.

It is interesting to note that in the Harvard-Yale class football championship game, the Crimson was represented by a sophomore eleven, while Yale was represented by a senior-class team. Harvard won, 26 to 0, the Crimson scoring in every quarter. There is little chance, however, of the Crimson varsity showing such a superiority over the Yale varsity in their big game at the Harvard stadium the twenty-third.

Nick Roberts's barn at Montclair, N. J., is being made ready for the ninth annual Yale party, at which the varsity football team, "Win, lose or draw," is given a banquet and at which time two trophies are awarded. The first is the Montclair Yale Bowl, which is awarded to the Yale alumnus who has "won his way in life," and the other is the Montclair Yale Cup, which is awarded annually to the Yale senior who has won his scholastic "Y." This year the first will go to President Hutchins of the University of Chicago and the second to Sanders MacLane of Norwalk, Conn.

The University of Nevada football squad made the trip from Reno to Los Angeles for its game against Southern California by airplane. It required eight airplanes to carry the 32 players, and the scheduled time for the 400 miles was 4 hours.

Nine players have participated in the point making for Purdue University, which has made 121 points in five games. This shows that the Boilermakers are well balanced, not depending on any one star. The leaders in scoring are G. W. Carmeson '30, halfback, with 49 points; R. Welch '30, halfback, with 21 points, and A. J. Yunevich '32, fullback, with 18. They are among the first seven in the "Big Ten" for individual scoring.

C. A. Pharmer '31, halfback at University of Minnesota, held the lead for individual scoring in the "Big Ten" by making a touchdown and kicking an extra point against Indiana University last week. He displayed 49 points, made six touchdowns, two field goals and seven afterpoints. He is the Conference champion at all three styles of scoring to date. C. R. Bergherm '30, fullback at Northwestern University, moved into second place with 32 points, aided by a touchdown made against University of Illinois.

F. D. Tappaan '30, 168-pound end for the University of Southern California, approaches the ideal in college athletics. He is a good student, both in college and in the football team. Tappaan wears the Phi Beta Kappa key as evidence of his scholastic abilities. That he has held a regular position on three Trojan teams, although the lightest man on the team, attests to his skill on the gridiron.

CHICAGO DEFEATS PLAMORS

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—The Chicago Blackhawks of the National Hockey League opened the hockey season here with a rough 1-to-1 tie game with the Kansas City Plamors of the American Association. The only Blackhawk goal was scored after 50 seconds of the first period by Arthur Somers, center, on a pass from the fast-skating John Gottselig. Roy S. Lessard scored unassisted for Kansas City in the second period. Charles Gardner, Chicago's youthful goalie, made 23 stops to 22 for Patrick Byrne of the Plamors.

BROWN FRESHMEN ELECT

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—William T. Gilbane of Providence has been elected captain of the Brown freshman football squad. Gilbane, fullback, prepared at Moses Brown Academy and at Devitt Preparatory School in Washington, D. C.

Fine New Municipal Playground in the Fenway District of the City of Boston

New Field House for Competing Athletes.

HARVARD WINS FROM THE ELIS

Both Varsity and Freshmen Cross-Country Teams Enjoy Good Victories

Harvard University's varsity and freshmen cross-country teams won easy victories over their rivals from Yale University over the Charles River course Friday, the Crimson varsity winning, 19 to 52, and the freshmen scoring a perfect team win of 15 to 48. In each race a wearer of the Crimson crossed the finish line first.

The outstanding feature of the varsity race was the duel between N. P. Hallowell Jr. '32, Harvard's ace, and Capt. Wilson F. Smith '30 of Yale. Captain Smith managed to show his heels most of the way, but about 300 yards from the finish Hallowell forged ahead, finishing about 50 yards in front of his Eli rival.

Then five crimson harriers came running in for the next places. They were Capt. Richard C. Aldrich '31, J. M. Fox '32, George N. Barrie Jr. '32, Sturtevant Burr '32 and J. W. Fobes '32, who finished in that order, thus assuring Harvard of victory.

The winners time was 28m. 2-5s. This, of course, did not press James L. Reid's record for the course of 27m. 25 4-5s., but was considered good time in view of the windy day and rough course.

The way the Yale runners started out it looked as though they might put the Crimson harriers in the background before the race ended, but as the race wore on the strong pace set by the Elis at the start began to tell.

The showing of the Crimson freshmen was enjoyed by Coach Jaako J. Mikkola of Harvard as it speaks well for future prospects.

Next week Coach Mikkola will start to groom his men for the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America meet in New York, Nov. 25. As neither the varsity nor the freshmen teams have been defeated this season, the followers of the Crimson expect to see the runners place well up. Cornell University and University of Pennsylvania will be their chief rivals. The times of the first six men in the varsity race:

	M.	S.
N. P. Hallowell Jr. '32, Harvard	28	⅝
Capt. W. F. Smith '30, Yale	28	9
Capt. R. C. Aldrich '31, Harvard	28	52
J. M. Fox '32, Harvard	29	1
G. N. Barrie Jr. '32, Harvard	29	9
Sturtevant Burr '32, Harvard	29	22

Great Britain Among First to Challenge

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

London

ENCOURAGED by its success this year, Great Britain already has challenged for the Davis Cup in 1930 and will compete in the European zone, it was announced. The British were barely beaten by the Germans in the European zone finals last summer and are among the first to file a formal notice of entry for the next international tennis campaign.

AMHERST PRESIDENT REPLIES TO CHARGES

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—President Arthur S. Pease has replied to the accusation of subsidizing athletes recently directed toward Amherst College, at the sixteenth annual alumni meeting here.

He pointed out that the report, compiled in 1926, did not reflect present conditions, but said that the matter criticized is of sufficiently recent occurrence to indicate that colleges must guard against the tendency to subsidize.

"You and I want Amherst to be completely and continuously clean, but it is obvious that while a college can control admission and award of scholarship, it cannot be in a position to know what single alumni or groups may be doing," President Pease said.

EMERSON RESIGNS AT SEWANEE

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Lucien Emerson, secretary of the Chattanooga Lookouts, who has been retained by the new owners of the club, has tendered his resignation as coach of basketball at the University of the South. Emerson's duties as secretary of the Lookouts, under the new management, calls for his services 12 months out of the year, and he would be unable to stay with Sewanee.

PITTSBURGH GETS MARTIN LANG

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—Martin Lang, lefthanded pitcher, has been purchased from the Omaha Baseball Club of the Western League by Pittsburgh of the National League. Although owned by Omaha, Lang played with the Wichita club of the same league last season. He is 22 years old and last year won 14 our of 23 games.

CRIMSON CLASS CHAMPION WINS

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Harvard Class football champion, the class of 1932, defeated Yale's champion, the class of 1930, at Yale field, 26 to 0.

Boston Is Utilizing Leisure Moments of Its Future Citizens

Program of Municipal Athletic Competition, Inaugurated This Year, to Be Developed Further—All Sports Activities Show Great Progress

If Boston's municipal athletic teams of the future play before empty galleries, it will not be because interest in their activities is lacking but because all of the spectators have become actual participants in some form of sports. The records of municipal competitive sports activities during the last few years in the Hub disprove many things, including the often heard declaration that baseball is waning in interest among the younger generation, and prove various other things among them, the fact that efficient organization, plus co-operation, plus enthusiastic experienced instruction, can turn the boys' leisure moments into periods of useful training in athletics, instead of permitting them to drift into avenues of idleness.

The Boston Park Department has annually been faced with the question, "How can the boys be attracted to the playgrounds and gymnasiums in ever increasing numbers? How can their interest be heightened to the point where they will make complete use of the recreational facilities?" This year it has been found that efficiently organized competition is one of the soundest replies to both questions.

During the last year 13,539 boys and girls of all ages took part in the regularly scheduled competitions in athletics, by far the best showing ever made in the city. In the newly organized senior baseball league whose president is J. A. R. Quinn, president of the Boston Red Sox, 110 teams with a total of 1920 boys, took part.

Seventy-Two Court Teams

In football, 12 teams participated in sections with a big playoff at the end of the sectional championships. In basketball, 72 teams contested for divisional titles, with the probability that the enrollment in the season which is about to open will be 100 teams, as many as can be taken care of in the municipal gymnasiums available for use. Handball, tennis and hockey are being strongly developed with flooded areas boarded off on the various playgrounds for hockey contests.

Boston is far behind in municipal competition activities compared to what a city of its population should be but the progress that has been made in recent years is very encouraging. Several local authorities have expressed themselves as convinced that this department of municipal activity, everywhere, is too much neglected. But it is no longer being ignored in Boston where the progress of the last year or so, brought about as a result of fine co-operation between the Boston Park Department, presided over by William P. Long, and the Community Service, of which W. Duncan Russell Jr. is general director, signalizes a future program of local playground activities which will surpass anything ever attained in Greater Boston along similar lines.

Instructors More Competent

Four years ago there were about 13 instructors for Boston's playgrounds, with most of their time being devoted to the larger departmental areas. One man, for instance, was watching over the entire East Boston district. This situation was remedied in a large measure through the co-operation of the Community Service, which aided in organizing and took full charge of several departments of competition. It was a big step toward bringing the boys out to the playgrounds in larger numbers.

More competent instructors have since been added, several of them being former star athletes, and, therefore, qualified to teach the boys intelligently and also keep them interested. In 1926 there were 20 teams in baseball competition. In 1927 this total leaped to 260. Tennis contestants rose from 40 in 1926 to 695 in 1927, and volley ball enthusiasts increased for the same years from 18 to 150. The year 1927 was the first in which Boston showed marked progress in competitive sports.

Nearly Half Million Attendance

Mr. Russell furnished the following figures for senior competition during the last year: Baseball, 1920; basketball, 749; football, 350; model aircraft, 250; small boat racing, 30. John A. Lane, under whose supervision the younger boys' competition is conducted, gave out the following totals of participators: Volleyball, 2000; track and field, 2000; tennis, boys and girls of all ages, 2000; junior and intermediate baseball, 3240; quoits, 1000. In the junior class there were 112 teams and in the intermediate, 104 teams. In all, 413,459 boys and girls flocked to the playgrounds of Boston to engage in some form of recreation during the last year.

Future senior competition under municipal guidance will be modeled after that of the senior baseball play of the Boston City League as organized and conducted this year, for the first time. It was left to two men, Mr. Russell and William A. Mullen, Boston Park Department organizer, to systematize baseball activities and arrange competitive schedules. Volunteer committees were organized for each of 14 sections, with an eight-team league representing each section. The sectional champions met in an elimination tourney and the final winners played off for the championship at Fenway Park, the home of the Red Sox. This competition attracted 1920 participants.

An Industrial Asset

"What do the people do with their leisure time?" said Mr. Russell. "What do the children do? Are they devoting themselves to something that will benefit them? More and more is recreation becoming recognized as a general need to be coupled with daily work. That need met results in better citizens and more efficient workers. General Motors Corporation was asked recently why it picked Dayton, O., for its proposed frigidaire plant, and the reply was that General Motors was bringing to its plant hundreds of workers, with their families, and Dayton could take proper care of the workers and their families' leisure time because of its recreational facilities. So, you see, there are industrial reasons why a city should be up to the minute in its playground programs. And those programs must contain the competitive features which attract the average boy."

Out in Fenway Park, Boston's beautiful setting, one of the finest municipal stadiums in the East is nearing completion. Commissioner William P. Long considers it the ideal playground, but because of its beautiful surroundings, it had to be more artistic than the ordinary. It is an illustration of what a modern playground should be like in appearance and in facilities with a baseball diamond, football field and cinder track equipped with a long enough straight-away for a 60-yard dash. One portion of it can be turned into an ice area for hockey, apart from the rest of the field which in the winter, is also flooded for general skating. Pits for broad jumping are yet to be constructed. There are seats for 8000 spectators. Facilities for every athletic taste was the aim of the park department in planning this stadium and its purpose—to attract the future citizens—is being fulfilled.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Creighton 13, Marquette 6.
Baldwin-Wallace 20, Otterbein 13.
Bradley 31, Illinois Wesleyan 6.
Findlay 13, Adrian 7.
Carbondale Teach. 3, Shurtleff 0.
Georgetown Col. 31, E. K. Teachers 0.
Grinnell 21, Iowa State Teach. 6.
M. V. College 26, Emporia 0.
Wilmington 33, Cedarville 12.
Kansas Wesleyan 12, Bethany 0.
Millsaps 6, Louisiana P. I. 6.
Milton 19, Northwestern Col. 6.
Wilmington 33, Cedarville 14.
Midland 6, Wayne 6.
Presbyterian 44, Erskine 7.
State Teachers 27, Little Rock 7.
Hendrix-Henderson 7, Ozarks 0.
Hastings 12, Kearney 2.
S. D. State 72, Western Union 0.

COFFEE IS REINSTATED

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Reinstatement of Charles B. Coffee '30, Ohio State University halfback, was announced here by Coach Samuel S. Willaman. Coffee, however, will not be officially reinstated until Monday, so he will not be allowed to play against Northwestern here today. Willaman suspended him for alleged violations of the training rules last week when the team played the Pittsburgh Panthers. A change in outlook were the reasons for the reinstatement, it was said.

ROGERS RELEASED BY MACON

MACON, Ga. (AP)—Thomas Rogers, former major and Southern League pitcher, has been given his release as manager of the Macon club of the South Atlantic League, it was announced through officials of the Brooklyn National League Club, who operate the Macon club as a minor league farm.

CLASS B TEAM MATCHES CLOSE

Only Two Squash Tennis Clubs in This Division Are Undefeated

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W.	Rounds L.	Matches W.	Matches L.	P.C.
Princeton Club	2	0	11	3	1.000
City A. C.	2	0	8	6	1.000
Yale Club	1	1	9	5	.500
New York A. C.	1	1	7	7	.500
Crescent A. C.	1	1	6	8	.500
Harvard Club	1	1	6	8	.500
Park Avenue S. C.	1	1	6	8	.500
Short Hills Club	1	1	6	8	.500
Columbia U. C.	0	1	3	4	.000
Montclair A. C.	0	1	2	5	.000
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	2	6	8	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Another lot of close matches signalized the second round of the metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship Friday, as they had the week before, and when the results were totaled only two of the eleven teams engaged had an undefeated record. Princeton Club, largely through the failure of four of the Harvard Club regulars to appear, scored its second victory by a score of 6 to 1, and Yale Club, smarting from its defeat at the hands of City Athletic Club last week, defeated the Crescent Athletic Club, also at 6 to 1.

The other three matches were close all the way through, and were finally settled by the odd match. City Athletic Club took the odd match from the 1928 champions, New York Athletic Club, to keep its record clear; Short Hills defeated the Fraternity seven on the Short Hills courts, at 4 to 3, and the closest of all was the struggle between Park Avenue Squash Club against Columbia University Club, which hung on the final game of the seventh match of the day, with Henry Reeve encountering R. B. Livermore, and winning by a score of 15—9, 13—15, 15—7. The summaries:

PRINCETON CLUB 6, HARVARD CLUB 1

Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, won from C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, by default.

H. R. Sutphen Jr., Princeton Club, defeated H. H. Bell, Harvard Club, 15—2, 15—8.

E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, 15—11, 15—7.

J. N. Hopkinson, Princeton Club, defeated J. A. Milholland, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—12.

H. D. Wood, Princeton Club, won from G. A. Brownell, Harvard Club, by default.

F. H. Merrill, Princeton Club, won from Wendell Davis, Harvard Club, by default.

C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 15—7, 12—15, 15—9.

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 4, NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 3

L. S. Green, City A. C., defeated W. E. Chambers, N. Y. A. C., 15—8, 15—6.

S. L. Samuels, City A. C., defeated B. W. Richert, N. Y. A. C., 15—3, 15—9.

Harold Ablowich, City A. C., defeated C. W. Button Jr., N. Y. A. C., 15—13, 15—4.

P. J. Cohalan, N. Y. A. C., defeated L. A. Strasser, City A. C., 15—9, 15—12.

M. H. Westerfield, N. Y. A. C., defeated Lester Milius, City A. C., 15—11, 15—5.

Harvey A. Meyer, City A. C., defeated R. A. Leyendecker, N. Y. A. C., 15—10, 15—3.

E. J. Gleason, N. Y. A. C., defeated C. B. Mergentime, City A. C., 11—15, 18—15, 15—11.

YALE CLUB 6, CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 1

J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., 15—11, 15—9.

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, defeated A. S. Kuhn, Crescent A. C., 13—15, 15—1, 15—0.

Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, defeated W. L. Jones, Crescent A. C., 13—16, 15—15, 17—14.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent A. C., defeated Kenneth Ward, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—13.

Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, defeated A. F. Adams, Crescent A. C., 17—14, 15—9.

W. W. Holden, Yale Club, defeated W. J. Hall, Crescent A. C., 15—5, 9—15, 15—8.

Yale Stevens, Yale Club, defeated W. E. Lawrence, Crescent A. C., 18—16, 15—12.

PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 4, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 3

Eric Gugler, Park Avenue, defeated Frank R. Hanson, Columbia, 15—3, 15—12.

H. G. Larson, Columbia, defeated C. Rayner Smith, Park Avenue, 17—16, 6—15, 18—14.

Jerome Lang, Columbia, defeated Stanley B. Jones, Park Avenue, 17—16, 15—12.

Henry Reeve, Park Avenue, defeated R. B. Livermore, Columbia, 15—9, 13—15, 15—7.

D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, defeated Paul Garrigue, Columbia, 7—15, 15—6, 15—6.

N. C. Willett, Columbia, defeated A. L. Noel, Park Avenue, 15—6, 15—9.

J. K. Smith, Park Avenue, defeated D. S. Carter, Columbia, 15—4, 8—15, 15—12.

SHORT HILLS CLUB 4, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 3

W. B. Hervey, Fraternity Club, defeated F. F. Stevenson, Short Hills, 15—6, 15—4.

J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills, defeated G. M. Edmondson, Fraternity Club, 15—7, 9—15, 15—4.

Schuyler Van Vechten, Short Hills, defeated M. H. Sherwin, Fraternity Club, 15—5, 15—6.

H. K. Sayen, Fraternity Club, defeated L. P. Bayard, Short Hills, 18—15, 15—6.

E. A. Clark, Short Hills, defeated W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity Club, 15—9, 15—7.

T. R. Tarrant, Fraternity Club, defeated D. C. Cottrell, Short Hills, 5—15, 15—6, 15—9.

Danforth Geer, Short Hills, defeated W. H. Whittemore, Fraternity Club, 10—15, 15—11, 15—9.

GUGGENHEIM WINS PINEHURST TOURNEY

Scofield's Fine Recoveries Keep Leader's Margin Down

PINEHURST, N. C.—Edmond A. Guggenheim of New York, member of the Engineers' Country Club, Roslyn, L. I., won the twenty-fifth annual autumn golf tournament of the Pinehurst Country Club here by defeating E. L. Scofield of New York, 2 and 1.

Guggenheim played golf that entitled him to victory by a wider margin, and only the remarkable recovery shots from trap and rough and sterling putting of his opponent prevented his doing so.

The Engineers' Club player got away to a bad start when he took three putts on the first green and lost the hole with a 5 to Scofield's par 4. They alternated to the turn, with the count there even, each going out in 39 and each playing one birdie 2, Scofield on the fourth and Guggenheim on the seventh.

Scofield sank a 27-foot putt on the fifth to halve the hole. Coming back, Guggenheim again started off weakly, getting in the woods on his drive on the tenth and finding an unplayable lie, the second of the round for him. He lost the hole, but immediately after evened the score by taking the eleventh. Then Scofield again went into the lead, sinking a 21-footer on the twelfth to win with a par 4. The thirteenth was halved in fours and then Scofield crumpled to lose four in a row and the match. The summary:

Edmond A. Guggenheim, New York, defeated E. L. Scofield, New York, 2 and 1.

Two Indian Chiefs Meet in Friendship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—Coming from the forest fastness north of Lake Superior, Bimbatow Wahwashkaiche (Running Deer), chief of the Ojibway Indians, recently met Oscanonto (Deer), chief of the once-dreaded Iroquois, at the Indian town of Caughnawaga, 10 miles from here, the first meeting in either friendship or war of chiefs of these tribes recorded by Indian history.

Neither chief understood a word of the other Indian language. But arrayed in feathered bonnets and buckskins, they lifted their right hands in ceremonial salute, the headman of the Iroquois intoning "Saygum" (welcome) and the chief of the Ojibways responding "Boujouneeche" (greetings, my friend).

Chief Running Deer is widely known to hunters and fishermen of the continent as "Paul Cameron," head guide and mentor to sportsman and tourist visiting the Nipigon Camp of the Canadian Pacific Railway in northwestern Ontario. Chief Oscanonto is better known as Louis Deer, headman of the Caughnawaga Reservation.

Chief Running Deer had never seen a large city until he came to Montreal. Noting the hurry and bustle of the citizens he remarked: "They would get there quicker if they were slower."

Coins Jingling in Modern Purse Owe Origin to Athenian Tyrant

Study of Numismatics Shows That Decree of Pisistratus Nearly 2500 Years Ago Laid the Basis for Method of Establishing Monetary Value

The same kind of coins that jingle in the purse of the modern banker passed between the merchants of Athens in 560 B. C., when the tyrant Pisistratus first decreed that coinage should have a head on one side and a symbol of the State on the reverse.

This link between the ancient and modern mediums of commerce was emphasized in a lecture on numismatics just delivered at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by Charles T. Seltman, university lecturer at Cambridge, Eng., and at the British School of Archaeology at Athens. The basic character of coinage has been unchanged for nearly 2500 years, he said, the only alteration being in the technical perfection of manufacture and design.

The use of metallic currency as money was well organized around 1500 B. C., said Mr. Seltman. At that time the Egyptians were using gold, silver and copper according to a specific weight standard. But there was no mark of guarantee on each piece of metal, so that it was weighed out in each transaction. Gold money was usually found in rings in Egypt, but in Cyprus, Crete and the other islands of the Ægean it took the form of pellets. The largest type of these pellets weighs approximately 8½ grams, and there is every reason to believe that it represents the Homeric "talent," or the value of one ox or cow, he said. This supposition as to the value of the pellet or ring of gold, he added, is borne out by the fact that the copper money of the same period is cast in ingots shaped like a stretched-out hide with head and tail cut off and weighs about 3000 times the gold piece. It is almost certain that the gold pellet and the copper ingot had the same purchasing value, and the shape of the ingot is considered evidence of its equivalent as that of an ox or cow, Mr. Seltman declared.

"Although there was thus a well defined system of money currency over 3000 years ago, we have to come down to about 700 B. C. to find the origin of actual coinage," he said. "According to Xenophenes, the Greek philosopher, the credit for this important innovation belongs to the Lydians. A long series of gold pellets was issued by the Lydians, on the obverse side of which was stamped a lion's head, the heraldic symbol of the Lydian state. Then the father of famous Crœsus, Aleates, stamped his name under the lion's head and coinage came into existence. For with the affixing of the King's signature, the Crown assumed responsibility for value of coinage issued and from that moment our present system whereby the seal of the State gives to its coinage a value greater than that of its metal content, became possible."

Mr. Seltman digressed for a moment to speak of the fabulous wealth of Crœsus. The extent of this wealth can be guessed at, he said, from a passage in Herodotus, which records that a grandson of Crœsus, a private citizen, entertained the entire army of Xerxes as it was passing through Lydia at his own expense, and when asked told the Persian monarch that the coinage in his vaults amounted to 188,000,000 drachmas of silver, or in modern values $2,360,000,000. This sum did not include his real estate, slaves or buildings. This, Mr. Seltman said, was only a hint of the possible wealth of Crœsus himself.

"For coinage the Spartans were unusual in that they used iron instead of the precious metals," he continued. "Their unit was an abel, a small bar of iron about 4 feet long. Six of these made up a comfortable handful for a man and the word 'drachma' means handful. The silver drachma probably was intended to be the equivalent in value of six four-foot iron bars when Sparta made the change from iron to silver.

"It was about 140 years after the first use of coinage that it assumed its modern characteristics. Up until about 560 B. C. coins were marked on the reverse only with chisel niches, while heraldic emblems of either cities or rulers and names were used on the obverse. But when Pisistratus seized the supreme power in Athens in 560 B. C. he changed the coinage completely and instituted the most important innovations in the history of numismatics. On the obverse side he had an image of his head stamped. On the reverse side an owl, the symbol of the city of Athens, was represented. The third innovation was the use of an inscription consisting of more than one letter. Today our coins bear a head on the obverse, some symbol of the state on the reverse, and inscriptions of more than one letter on either or both sides."

TALKIES ARE TO TELL WORLD ABOUT CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Sound pictures will soon be telling the world about Canada's industries and Canadian life in general. The Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau has in circulation 3000 silent reels depicting Canadian life. There has been a big demand for them, some films being shown in upwards of 700 theaters in Great Britain. With advent of the "talkies" the demand for silent pictures has dropped off.

The bureau intends that its pictures will in the future be accompanied by sound scores. Sound synchronized pictures are suitable for Canada's scheme of advertising, because many of the scenes will be photographed in places which would not be accessible for equipment to take talkies.

BRITISH COTTON TRADE PROTESTS TO CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—British cotton interests will come to Canada next month to protest officially before the Canadian Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation against cotton being included in the new tariff regulation whereby all goods entering the Dominion under the British preferential tariff must contain 50 per cent British labor and material, otherwise they must pay the general tariff, which is almost double the preferential.

Through Sir William Clark, British High Commissioner in Canada, the British cotton industry has protested that in the case of cottons the raw material was the major content, and that sufficient cotton of the right kind was not obtainable within the Empire at the present time, and therefore it was virtually impossible for British cottons to contain 50 per cent British labor and material.

Value of Education Urged by Premier

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRANTFORD, Ont.—A tribute to the value of education and to the extension of educational facilities in the Province was paid by the Provincial Premier, G. Howard Ferguson, at the opening of the new technical and vocational wing of Brantford Collegiate.

"No enterprise," the Prime Minister said, "pays greater dividends over a long period and is wider or more important in its influence than investment in education."

Practically one-quarter of the population, he asserted, was either attending school or engaged in teaching in Ontario, adding that he knew of "no place other than this Province of Ontario where the percentage is so high."

Realizing the value of education, the Prime Minister said, he was opposed to any reduction in the standard of wages. It was essential, he thought, that the highest possible wages be paid by industry, so that parents might give children the best possible education. The old idea of purely academic cultural education, he contended, has been displaced by the present ideal, which was not to neglect the former, but to combine with it a practical education.

BANKERS AND INDUSTRY TO AID AGRICULTURE

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

QUEBEC—In the hope of broadening the scope of its activities and bringing about a better understanding and closer co-operation between city and country, the Quebec Government has appointed prominent bankers and industrialists to the Provincial Council of Agriculture.

This body functions as an advisory committee to the Minister of Agriculture, and investigates and reports on special questions pertaining to farm economics.

OHIO STATE HARRIERS WIN

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—Ohio State University harriers were victorious in a triangular cross-country run this morning with University of Michigan and University of Illinois. The Buckeyes won with a point score of 24, followed by Michigan with 38 and Illinois with 64. There was a triple tie for individual honors with three Ohio state men, Gregory Watschak '32, William D. Heintz '32 and Early Hanover '32 breasting the tape together. They covered the five-mile course in 27m. 3s.

OFFERS P. G. A. GOLF MONEY

FRENCH LICK, Ind. (AP)—Thomas D. Taggart has made a bid for holding the 1930 Professional Golf Association championship tournament at French Lick Springs by offering the prize money for the event. The offer was made to officials of the association, who will meet at Atlanta to consider the selection of a place for the tournament. The 1924 P. G. A. championship was held on the Hills Course here and was won by Walter C. Hagen.

Rescue of Flying Explorers in Arctic Brings Rejoicing Throughout Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—It seems that all Canada is still talking and rejoicing over the rescue of the eight flying explorers who were lost for eight weeks north of the arctic circle and were found again after a fleet of planes had scoured the whole northern fringe of the continent without success.

The story of the failure of the two planes commanded by Col. C. D. H. MacAlpine, president of Dominion Explorers, to make Bathurst Inlet, their objective, and to be forced down at Melbourne Island, whence they hiked with the aid of Eskimos to Cambridge Bay on Victoria Island, has been patched up from the most meager of details sent out by radio from the Bay Maud and the Fort James, two ships frozen in for the winter, and the radio station at Bathurst Inlet.

Their difficulties commenced Sept. 9, when, owing to a blinding snowstorm, they lost their course and were forced down near Lease Point on Queen Maud Gulf.

During the first 30 days the party was compelled to subsist on the scantiest of rations, the eight men consuming only 60 pounds of food, half of it dog feed supplied by an Eskimo family.

On Oct. 21 they started out for Cambridge Gulf, but storms broke up the ice and delayed their going, their food supply was practically exhausted and the party, whites and natives alike, faced the greatest hardships. Then on Nov. 4 they reached the Bay Maud in Cambridge Bay, and an inexperienced young operator, Jack McKinnon, with a weak radio set sent out the glad message to an anxious world, "MacAlpine and party found. All well. Located at Cambridge Bay."

This message was picked up by the Fort James, and relayed to Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay and thence to Ottawa. Immediately Capt. Guy S. Blanchet with three planes were dispatched to the rescue the next day. However, he advised Winnipeg that he had been forced down by fog at Bathurst Inlet.

Then followed word that the whole party had been transported from Cambridge Bay to the Hudson Bay Post at Bathurst, a distance of 150 miles, and their return journey had commenced. The next lap will be to Baker Lake on Chesterfield Inlet on Hudson Bay. Here the machines must wait for winter to set in at Churchill so that they can land on skis.

Thence it will be a comparatively slow but safe journey by rail to The Pas and Winnipeg. But distances are great in this barren wilderness and 2000 miles and likely a month still separate them from civilization and friends.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Harvard 19, Yale 52.
Mass. Aggies 26, Boston 29.
Conn. Aggies 19, Wesleyan 37.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Dartmouth 1, Brown 1.

SUNSET FIELDS
GREEN THE YEAR ROUND
3 CHAMPIONSHIP DAILY FEE COURSES
GOLF
IN CITY'S SCENIC CENTER
LOS ANGELES

EDUCATIONAL

Helps for Inexperienced Amateur Play Directors

FORTUNATELY, there are many avenues of help today for an amateur director, who is faced with the problem of putting on a play, perhaps for the first time. To begin with, catalogues of plays are put out by the big dramatic publishing companies. These may be had on application. At request, certain of these companies will put one's name on their mailing list and send monthly supplements, which keep one posted on the new plays available for production that are constantly being published. These catalogues make some attempt to classify the plays listed. They also give a short paragraph about each one, including such information as the number of characters, men and women, number of settings required, type of play, etc. While this information, naturally, has to be pretty well boiled down, yet it makes a good beginning to work from.

The names of some of the best known publishers of plays and their addresses are given below.

Walter H. Baker & Co., 31 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.
T. S. Dennison & Co., 623 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City.
Dramatic Publishing Company, 542 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Other Useful Lists

Then there are various lists of different kinds compiled by individuals who are authorities in their own fields. Some of these lists are free, others may be had for a very small sum, 5, 10, or 25 cents. The Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City, has some exceedingly instructive lists. They will send a catalogue of their lists on application. For instance, some of them have such titles as "Inexpensive Costumes for Plays," "Festivals and Pageants," "Rural Drama Bibliography," "Graded List of Plays for Girls' and Women's Clubs," "May Day Programs," etc.

The Drama League, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, also issues lists, "List of Plays Suitable for Jewish Groups," "Full Evening Plays Suitable for High School Use," "Plays for Children and Plays for Juniors," are some of these titles. A new bibliography of religious drama has been prepared. Besides there are holiday numbers such as Easter and Christmas, containing up-to-date lists suitable for these occasions.

While all this material may not be a direct answer to the problem of any particular director, it certainly does furnish a background of valuable information and may open the door to that which will meet his special need. One of the members of the staff at the Drama League headquarters in Chicago, said that judging from the inquiries that come to them she believed there must be many teachers and directors all over the country, trying to put on plays, who do not even know that such catalogues and lists exist.

The Drama League also offers a service, which for a nominal sum paid yearly, undertakes to answer perplexing questions of any kind pertaining to the production of a play. They also loan photographs of costumes and scenery and suggest books of technic which will further make clear any special difficulty that arises.

A Service for Teachers and Directors

A new service for teachers and directors has been opened up within the last few months by Northwestern University Theater, School of Speech, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. This service is entirely free. It is unique in that they carry a loan library of some 800 plays which they cheerfully lend to anyone who wishes to read the play before deciding on its merits. They even pay the outgoing postage. The fortunate recipient is only asked to pay return postage and to return the play as soon as convenient. The whole library is in constant circulation. At present it contains only three-act plays, but the expectation is to put in one-act plays and children's plays soon. Bulletins announcing this new service were sent out on a certain Thursday. By Monday letters began to pour in from all over the country showing the need many people feel for just such expert help.

Besides the loan library, this service will plan stage settings, design costumes, suggest suitable plays to use and answer any question that a correspondent may propound, even as to how to make glue stick. Recently they designed curtains for a school theater in a distant city, sending samples of correct materials. They will send sketches in color of costumes and have a complete set of photographs of settings that can be used for any Shakespearean play, which they will lend. When it is realized that all this service is absolutely free, it seems almost unbelievable.

Special Advice Given

Prof. Garrett Leverton, director of the University Theater, has charge of this entire activity, attends to the correspondence and answers many of the questions himself. Problems relating to stage scenery, children's plays or costuming he turns over to the specialists in these various departments. Professor Leverton makes an earnest plea for those wishing to avail themselves of this service to begin early. Those who intend to put on a play in the spring will do well to begin their planning in the fall, he says. This gives time for an intelligent correspondence and will assist the bureau to bring out the best results. Those who wait till the last minute to send out an S O S can hardly expect to receive the maximum benefit from all these free privileges.

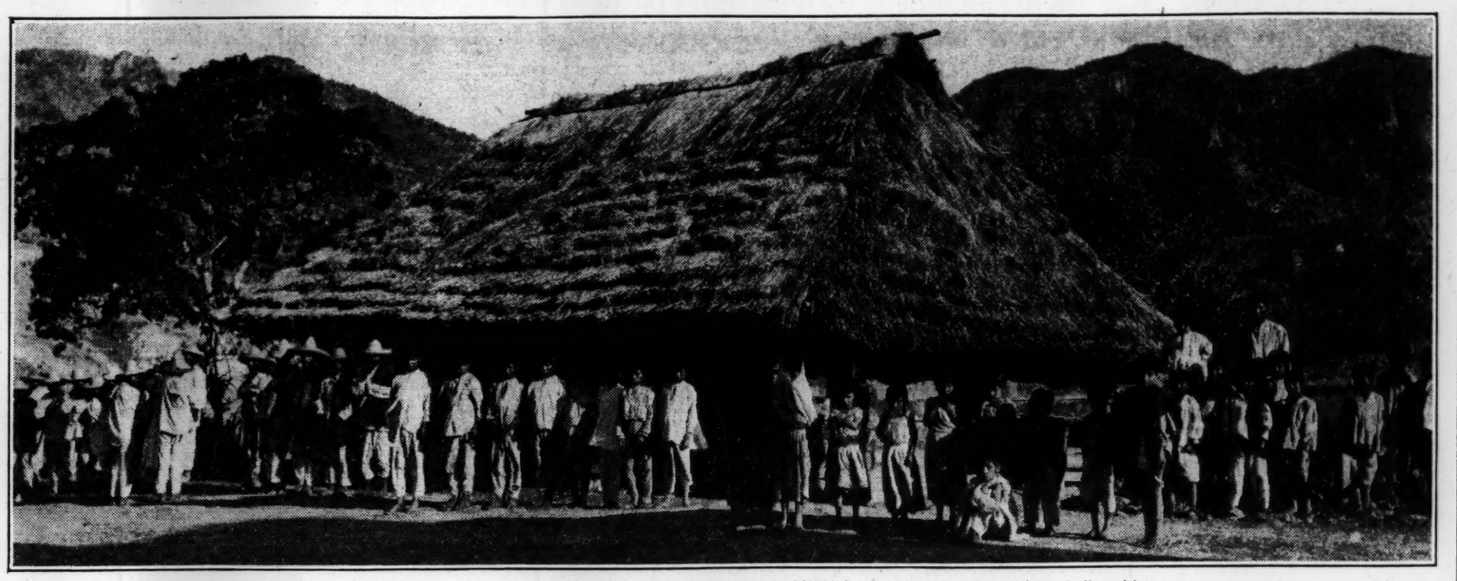
Besides all this specific help there are a number of books on the market which are of considerable general value to the beginner. These books are expensive if the teacher or director has to buy them himself. But it is sometimes possible to induce a school or public library to add some of these to their shelves.

Some books that have been recommended are given below:

"The Book of Play Production," by Milton M. Smith (D. Appleton & Co.).
"The School Theater," by Roy Mitchell (Brentano).
"Children's Theaters and Plays," by Constance D'Arcy Mackay (Appleton).
"English Class Plays for New Americans," by Emily M. Gibson (The Woman's Press).
"Little Theater Organization and Management," by Alexander Dean (Appleton).
"Art of Play Production," by John Dolman (Harpers).
"Patriotic Plays and Pageants," by Constance D'Arcy Mackay (Henry Holt).
"Amateur and Educational Dramatics," by Evelyn Hilliard (Macmillan Company).
"Producing in Little Theaters," by Clarence Stratton (Henry Holt).
"How to Produce Amateur Plays," by Barrett H. Clarke (Revised Edition, Little, Brown & Co.).
"Shakespeare for Community Players," by Roy Mitchell (E. P. Dutton).
"The Practical Theater," by Frank Shay (D. Appleton & Co.).
"Pageantry and Dramatics in Religious Education (Abingdon Press, 740 Rush Street, Chicago).

Those interested in religious drama will find many helpful suggestions by writing to the Abingdon Press and asking for their catalogues and lists.

In one of the best-known dramatic schools in the country the first lesson in the class in play production given by one successful teacher was always on the sources of material, which included such addresses and suggestions as given above. She advised her pupils to keep such material in a file box for reference, as she considered it invaluable for anyone who might be called upon to put on plays.



One of the New Schools of the Rural Circuit System in a Remote Part of Wild Oaxaca, Mexico, Where Mixtec Indians Live.

New Rural Circuits in Mexico

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Mexico City

ALTHOUGH school building has proceeded rapidly in Mexico in the last eight years with the result that about 400 new federal elementary and primary schools have been placed where there generally have been no schools at all before, officials felt that this progress was still too slow for the needs of the country, and devised further means for speeding up rural education.

With the limited appropriation allowed for federal education in the yearly budget, only a limited number of new schools could be started each year, unless local aid could be obtained. This was done by means of "rural circuits," established at the beginning of 1929.

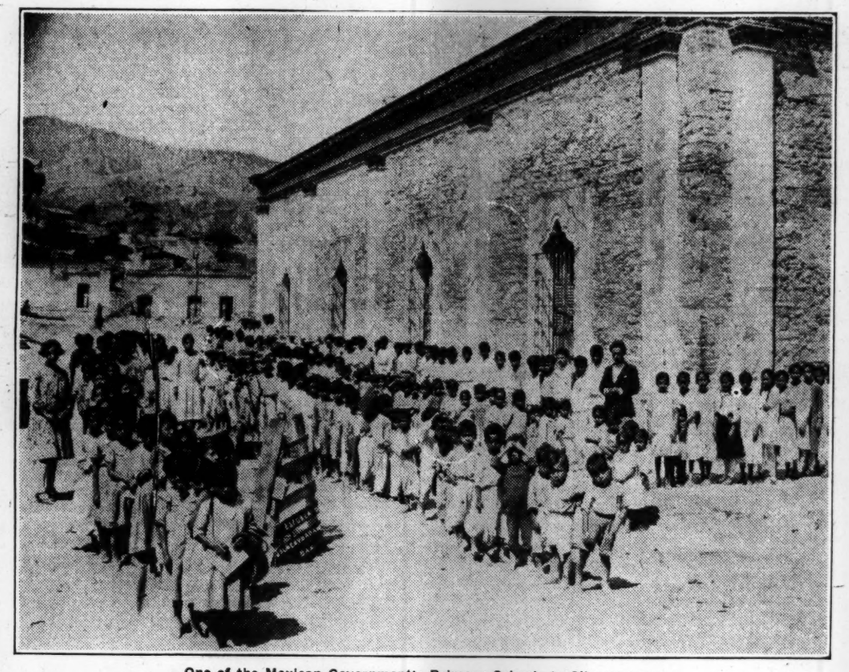
Nuclei of Indian villages from 5 to 25 miles apart which still lacked schools of any sort were chosen, and through the efforts of a paid representative of the Federal Department of Education, local interest was aroused for the establishment of schools which the Federal representative helped organize.

Since the beginning of 1929, 507 such rural circuits have been established with 2793 dependent schools. The Federal Government pays the 507 leaders to keep the subschools under surveillance continually. The local communities in all cases have built or donated their own school houses, and are paying their own teachers.

The direction of these rural circuits is in charge of a pleasant young Mexican woman Señorita Madgalena Cárdenas, assistant chief of rural schools of the Ministry of Public Education, one of the most important posts held by a Mexican woman in the educational field.

"The program of studies in these circuit schools is not essentially different from that of the rural schools," Señorita Cardenas says. "In addition to the teaching of arithmetic, reading and writing of the Spanish language, the social work of the school is of great importance. The children are obliged to form habits of work and order, and agricultural education and mutual co-operation in various scholastic enterprises are emphasized."

Señorita Cardenas keeps close track of the central schools of the circuits, which serve as the model for the dependent schools. The central school generally has an open-air theater, built by the pupils and the villagers, and used by both for their diversion during the week and on holidays, as well as a model school farm, and athletic field. The circuit chief, who is a well-trained teacher, pays special attention to this central school, and periodically calls the other teachers together for intensive training there.



One of the Mexican Government's Primary Schools in Silacayoapam.

Young Women Entering Field of Journalism

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago

ROUNDING its tenth year of getting jobs for women trained in college as newspaper writers, the Woman's National Journalistic Register is finding itself more needed than ever before.

Journalism as a college subject is attracting more and more girls every year. They do good work in their classes and graduate. Then comes the problem of finding a newspaper opening.

"Vast numbers of girls are equipping themselves for work in a profession not prepared to absorb any large percentage of them," said Miss Aileen Fisher, director of the Register.

"To counteract this state of affairs, Theta Sigma Phi, the journalistic sorority, established an employment bureau open to all women regardless of college affiliation, provided their education and training are adequate for journalistic work."

Last year the Register helped more than 150 young women find positions where they could use the editorial shears and pastepot or tap typewriters.

The vocational bureau has acquired a knowledge of the employment situation which it makes available to young applicants.

It informs them, for instance, that in the biggest cities it is not the newspaper that offers the most opportunities to women beginning. The majority of journalistic positions are for that of "editorial assistant," a jack-of-all-trades around the office of a magazine, a house organ or publicity office, whose duties involve about everything a girl learns in a school of journalism, together with some secretarial work which she picks up if she is bright.

Speaking of this secretarial work, Miss Fisher stated that there is scarcely a job in the journalistic category that does not come more easily to a girl who has had some secretarial training, particularly stenography. The beginning salary for a journalism graduate who can use shorthand is higher than that for ordinary beginners and jobs are more plentiful. The graduate who possesses also a degree in home economics or who has taken up some particular line such as fashions is likely to find herself in the higher-paid class very shortly.

The Journalistic Register operates as a nonprofit corporation. It is governed by a board of directors of business women and journalists, the majority of whom are members of Theta Sigma Phi.

Study That Ties in With Experience

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London

AN ATTEMPT to train children in some appreciation of a coherent universe was launched in a school some years ago and, with modifications in detail that do not affect the essence of the idea, is being made here and there today.

The plan briefly was this: to take a central idea for each year of work, the ideas bearing relation to the child's widening experience of life and developing mental powers.

For example we began with the "Home" with the youngest children who had not yet wandered much further afield. We took the "Town" with the next oldest, who had been out and about more. Then went on to "the labor that lay behind a town," for example, what lay behind the loaf that we bought in a shop? This prepared children to have curiosity about life in other lands and in other times, and so we got naturally to history and geography.

Home as Study Subject

The "home," looked at in detail, provided amply for a year's work and made a natural introduction to the three R's. The street where each lived, the number on the house, the number of rooms and windows and steps, etc., were facts discoverable by the children themselves and full of interest to the very young, whose interests are largely personal. The people who came to the home, such as the postman or the milkman, provided natural conversation and suggested many games that brought in reading and number. The pets and the gardens introduced nature study in which out-of-school observation played a part. The people who made homes comfortable provided many occupations, such as dusting, setting a table for tea, arranging flowers, making a doll's bed, all of which called for properly done tasks which children like playing at.

In the next class we made a big model of a town. It took about two terms and we set it up on the floor every now and then to see how we were getting on. This again gave rise to out-of-school observation; for instance, we could not turn tram lines around the corner until someone had looked to see whether they made a curve or angle.

Broadens Each Year

The next year the theme broadened out to the needs of the children's growing intelligence. They could reason a bit, and so we thought about the work that lies behind a town. Where the shops get their contents—by train from the country, or over the sea in ships.

By this time the children, who were about 7 years old, could use their hands well, and could do tidy and accurate work in measuring and penmanship, and could express themselves fluently in writing.

The top class was growing up and now made a beginning in history and geography. They had books for these subjects. Occupation was continued as a method of teaching in aid of visualization. They made models of such subjects as we came to, as "The Siege of Troy," or Horatius saving Rome. They compiled geography picture books, drawing or cutting out a desert scene or a jungle.

In general the school as a "preparatory," one aimed at developing children's powers in accordance with the natural growth of their interests and capacities so as to prepare them for the more serious business of "learning" in the senior school.

L. D.

Learning the Songs the Letters Sing

IV

"THIS morning your letters are going to show you what each one sings or says; have you an attentive ear, Mary?"

Mary assures her Mother she has, and is already attention, adding, "Just wait and see, Mummy, how I hear!"

"Well, we shall begin with a little family called the vowel family, five in number, a, e, i, o, u. Their sounds are short and crisp, for they have a great deal of work to do."

The sounds are now said and sung by Mary's mother, and then Mary is asked if they may sing in her house; in fact if they may practice singing in her house every day. She gladly agrees, and much practicing goes on.

A good deal of time is spent on these, for their sounds are so important in speaking good English. Then the other letters sing their songs, each in turn, Mary listening intently and then practicing them. Now Mary is ready for the games with them that she so loves.

One day the baby letters visit their mother letters, sing their sound, but are not seen. (The baby letters are held under Mary's mother's hand, who is acting for them.)

Mary's mother sings their sounds. Mary works the mother letters. The mother letters put their heads out of the window. (A window cut out of cardboard has been made to answer their babies' calls.)

Each letter is taken in turn, and Mary must carefully select the right mother and answer its baby's call.

Or another game is played. Rooms at a hotel are engaged for each letter. This is done by dividing a sheet of paper into 26 rooms; the rooms are named by Mary s, o, p, i, and so on in any order. The letters, under Mother's guidance, then arrive, each singing its own sound in turn, but these letters are not seen. Mary points to the room allotted for each letter as it comes, and if she has indicated the right room, is allowed to take the letter to its room.

Many other games are played which will suggest themselves to each teacher. Now being quite sure of the sounds, Mary is ready for the next lesson.

G. A.

[The fifth article on these play-lessons will appear next Saturday.]

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The fall term has begun with a full enrollment; however, applications for the spring semester, for the school year 1930-31 and for Camp Principia, 1930 season, may now be placed on file. Catalogue and other literature will be sent upon request.

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RADIO AVIATION

Mothering an Amateur

"ANY mail for me?" Joyfully grabbing the long official envelope from its place against the clock on the mantel, the speaker threw his length of corduroy-clad awkwardness into the nearest chair. "Gee, I got it after all. Look at it! Isn't that keen? Have you a frame big enough for this one?" He triumphantly unfolded a document about two and a half feet square, much lettered, signed and sealed, which purported to certify that station W6ATT was henceforth to be an official relay station of the ARRL (American Radio Relay League).

I glanced about the walls apprehensively. The only frame that large was an antique gilded one holding an almost priceless old needlepoint of Esau forgiving and blessing Jacob. I felt obliged to firmly insist that no more pictures be removed from their frames without first consulting authority.

Only the week before an autographed photograph of a certain well-known violinist had been removed from its frame to make room for a paper certifying that W6ATT was empowered to own and operate a portable sending station (W6ATR). A short time before that had come the truly marvelous paper certifying that we had passed the government test and were privileged to own and operate a short-wave sending station, under the laws governing the same. Family pride demanded that it be suitably framed and hung.

"This Is to Certify That—"

Sentimental mottoes dear to those of by-gone days, and certain meaningless pictures had had to be moved from their frames to make serve youth of the new day, the radio day just beginning to dawn with its many documents beginning with the magic words, "This is to certify that—"

If I had any lingering doubts about the wisdom of sacrificing old pictures for new licenses and permits, they were all swept away one wonderful Sunday morning when I came down to my kitchen to find a very much elated young man who exclaimed, "I worked WFA!" (The station of the Byrd expedition at Little America). At 11:30 he picked up the signals of WFA. Followed hours of patient waiting while the operator in the Antarctic delivered messages and news to various parts of the country.

According to the rigid etiquette of the air, W6ATT might not answer any of WFA'S calls unless a call were given for western United States and a CQ added. About 4 o'clock the desired CQ came. W6ATT, with his little old homemade transmitter, a rectifier made of 20-odd of his mother's jelly glasses, plus borax, water and odd pieces of metal, coils carefully wound by his own hand, and an apparently tangled mass of wire, batteries and secondhand built-over tubes, was hearing and being heard by a man 9000 miles away. Were jelly glasses, I ask you, ever put to better use?

"He came in so loud that I put on the speaker and heard him out in the other room; but I can't tell you what he said, mother, because that would be against the rules." Alas for feminine curiosity, if rules are broken, we lose our precious papers beginning, "This is to certify that—"

Now we have worked Byrd more than once, and can speak about it in a casual sort of way as though it were not the pinnacle of every amateur's goal. We have talked with India, Australia, Norway, Brazil, Alaska, Hawaii, Zanzibar, and delivered messages to far-off points too numerous to mention. We merely refer to it in toto, as it were, by saying that we get pretty good DX (distance) when the old pile of junk is working right.

Now vacation weeks passed at radio school, and another stiff government examination have brought W6ATT a new document certifying that he is capable of operating a commercial radio station—another picture left its frame. Where it will stop I cannot tell you. I only hope that my supply of picture frames holds out.

Work and Play

Radio is the only game I know of at which one may be both an amateur and a professional. W6ATT, for instance, locks the door on jelly glass rectifier and home-wound coils, and departs for what he loftily calls "The Station" where he is employed as assistant operator. He is paid for sitting several hours adjusting delicate instruments which put that station on the air and take it off again. This makes him a professional.

Then home he comes again, in the fashion of Jekyll and Hyde of the old days in melodrama. He opens the door of his little basement station, jerks on a switch, grabs the headphones, works a telegraph key frantically, seems busy with eyes, ears, fingers, and feet all at once for a short time. In a few moments he is telephoning someone an important message from goodness-knows-where. And he cannot be persuaded to take money for this service under any circumstances, for presto—he is back in his amateur boots and dares not risk losing that precious paper starting with these words, "This is to certify that ——"

Recently I typed his report to the district manager of the ARRL. It was all Greek to me until these words came tripping across the page, "I shall not be keeping skeds (schedules) so very much from now on. I am much QSM (occupied) wid (with) school, trying to prove to my OW (old woman, that's your truly) that I can experiment wid radio, work down at the station, and keep up my school work too. Some day I'll patent by electrolytic rectifier, and then I will not have to worry about school." There you have it! He is not only leading a double life, but a triple life too—professional and amateur radio man and schoolboy as well. If talking to a boy in New Zealand interferes "wid" English grammar and threatens to reduce spelling to a handful of phonetics can anyone wonder? Can Latin declensions ever hope to compete "wid" leaping through the ether on a 20-meter wave to the Antipodes?

In case anyone cares to know what it means to be the OW of a ARRL enthusiast, I shall itemize. OW prepares the hot cereal for early morning breakfasts, and provides milk and cake for the late snack before bedtime, for I would have you know that radio, no less than an army, cannot function on an empty stomach. OW types reports, gets pictures out of frames for the certificates, pays for new lead-in wires, antennæ wires, and other wires. (In view of my bill at the hardware store, I hereby denounce the term wireless as a misnomer.)

OW answers the phone and doorbell, and sooths the neighbors if signals get off their proper channel and interfere "wid" radiocast reception. On the whole I should say that, while not as important as the dry batteries, an OW is a useful adjunct to any amateur station; and I speak from experience and "wid" authority.

H. K. H. G.

Schneider Cup Race Radiocast Details

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

IT HAS been generally agreed that the radiocasting of the Schneider Cup race was an outstanding success for the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Marconiphone Company. It must be remembered that the lap course for the race extended over 31 miles. The distance over which the spectators were spread along the Havant, Southsea, and Gosport coastline and from Cowes to Seaview on the Isle of Wight may have about 40-50 miles. Over this distance some 200 loudspeakers were in operation at 18 different points for which 756 valves (tubes) were used, 694 of these being of the super-power type. To provide the low-tension current alone for these, 230 accumulators were in use.

On Ryde pier-head the B. B. C. commentators were connected direct to the amplifiers as these were so close. At other points the speakers were relayed through 5XX, the Daventry long-wave station. All the relay stations throughout Great Britain were connected up as well, so that probably a record crowd of listeners heard all the details of the race as it proceeded. In addition to all this, the race was radiocast through 5SW, the Chelmsford short-wave station, and reports state that this too was satisfactorily heard in many parts of the world.

Apart from the radiocasting, radio played a great part in the race, as each turning point, marked on pylons on tugboats, was in wireless communication with the pierhead so that the correct turning of each competitor could be immediately notified. Throughout the practice period before the race Ryde pierhead was kept in constant wireless communication with Calshot, where the competitors and their machines were based.

Altogether a triumph for radio as well as for the men who traveled at 5½ miles a minute for over 200 miles.

Washington Notes

Exactly what use is being made of each wavelength occupied by American short and long wave stations will be learned by the Federal Radio Commission, following the receipt of replies to a questionnaire mailed to all license holders. The commission is asking the average number of hours in the day each frequency is in use, the average number of words transmitted, the location and call letters of all transmitting stations, and the location and call letters of all receiving stations engaged in commercial traffic. The object is to maintain a closer check on the activities of radio license holders and to enable the commission to determine whether they are always operating in the "public interest, convenience or necessity."

Program Duplications

Another questionnaire has gone out to radiocast license holders. This seeks particularly to determine the amount of chain programs each station is offering and whether such chain programs can be received in a particular city from any other station. Having postponed for the fourth time the effective date of its 300-mile chain order, the commission is now casting about for another way to cope with the problem of duplication on the cleared channels.

South American Phone

Reports received here of the opening of the Argentine-Spain radiotelephone circuit presage an early offering of telephone service between the United States and certain South American cities. The American Telephone & Telegraph Company will contact with the high-powered radio station at Buenos Aires for the telephone link with that city and the cities connected to it for long-distance telephony. It is expected this service will begin shortly after Jan. 1, 1930.

Spain Reaches Out

Spain is not overlooking the possibility of strengthening its entente with Central and South America through the medium of radio. According to Commercial Attaché Livengood at Madrid, the Spanish Government has decided to develop a national broadcasting network of 19 stations, including one 40-kilowatt shortwave station at Madrid for the transmission of programs to Latin-American countries. Taxes on radio-receiving sets will largely support the Spanish system.

Applied Musical Alchemy

By JANET MABIE

FRANK BLACK went to Haverford College, and there he graduated as a chemist. He had played the piano when he was seven, though, and chemistry hadn't taken it out of him. Chopin and simple Bach and disgusting exercises in Czerny, the things that composers have immemorially annoyed children with when they were learning how to handle their fingers on a keyboard. Then the boy graduated to the pipe organ. And you gather that the schooling that filled the years between and the excursion into chemistry were wandering pilgrimages without much satisfaction, away from a main road of music.

Back in the early years Victor Herbert used to give outdoor concerts; later there were concerts at Willowdale, outside Philadelphia, and the boy learned, by watching and listening to Victor Herbert, what program making is and to what extent a man may be ever so good a musician and, lacking an ability to make programs, seem to be nothing of a musician after all.

Frank Black is a slender, quiet man, with extraordinarily deep black eyes, heavily overlined with black brows, and with a shock of silver-tipped black hair. When he conducts he doesn't use a stick; he conducts with a series of sharp, long vertical gestures of his arms and long, narrow hands, all held together by quick horizontal dashes. He is not in the least the picture of the harried, frenzied musician that would bear out, story-book-wise, his accomplishments. He is apparently so thoroughly musicianly that he can afford not to look in the least like one. He is the pianistic member of the Revelers and the musical director for the National Broadcasting Company, yet those are apparently incidental facts to his own view that, essentially, he is a composer and an arranger.

Frank Black, Whose Genius in Arranging and Orchestrating, Plus His Ability at Training and Leading Musical Groups, Has Placed Him in the Forefront of Those Who Are Doing Things Musical in the World of Radio.

Radio music has become pretty circumscribed. Sometimes, with the Seiberling time, and the six men he uses for it—really a drawing-room string ensemble—he can risk Debussy, and Grieg and Ravel. But for the audience of the 30 men of the Edison orchestra the range must be pretty orthodox. He would like to introduce new music more than he does, meaning new in the way of modern, but the commercial buyers of time on the air are none too venturesome in such matters.

A new composer appears on the program submitted by Mr. Black and the sponsor of the time looks and says querulously "Ah but who is he? So? Well, alright, I don't believe I want him on my time. My friends don't care for this modernistic business. Give them the old music, that's better." This does not always happen, but often enough to keep a program maker like Black from feeling too frisky.

The thing Frank Black likes best to do, probably, is to "tear old melodies to pieces and rebuild them so that the things that have been hidden in them come out and make them seem, somehow new." That's the way a Scotsman tore orchid plants apart in New England 30 years ago, to produce lovely blossoms. Orchestration is a delicate and versatile instrument to put into the hands of a man who knows the fundamentals of music.

Frank Black, being a composer, is fortunate in knowing the limitations withal the possibilities of orchestration. In passing it may be said that not all composers do. You can't study orchestration and scoring. You can only work with a melody and produce something that is faulty and then try over and over again, seeing what bad jobs you do on the way, until you have produced something that is what it should be.

Subscribing for the moment to the general prejudice against having much on programs in the way of "new" music by unknowns, Mr. Black said he didn't think it would be very long before "some of the kids around town who are hiding under bushes doing awfully good work" would begin to appear on programs. There are ways of beginning to use them. A little "Impression of a Great City" here; a little "Variation on a Broadway Theme" there; a little "Radio Fantasia" somewhere else, and pretty soon people would discover that they were listening to "new music," and finding some of it not only distinctly in the mood of the times, but not bad at all.

This writer found Frank Black unexpected. The name is always tolled out so sonorously over the radio, and the list of his accomplishments so solemnly catalogued, that it was surprising to find no long-haired, fiery-eyed, arbitrary doctor of music, but a slender young man whose thinking about music and its uses seems the best sort of thinking—an experiment in the field of thought, not a rigid conclusion.

What Is This Helium?

THE tremendous success of the Graf Zeppelin in its recent world-girdling tour, and with reports now being received of the contemplated non-stop round-the world flight, the attention of the public seems to be momentarily monopolized to the extent that more than ordinary interest is now being focused on the lighter-than-air craft.

It seems to be generally known that the Graf Zeppelin employs hydrogen gas to obtain its lifting power, while our own Los Angeles uses helium gas. Much has been written regarding the properties of hydrogen. We know that since it is the lightest known substance it must necessarily exert the greatest lifting power. We have also learned that it exists on our earth in chemical combination with a great many substances. It can be easily isolated, and at no great expense, all of which is in its favor. On the other hand, we know that it is chemically very active, therefore highly explosive.

Helium gas we have learned is non-combustible and extremely expensive. Other than this, very little data seem to have been generally available regarding its source and nature. It is a comparatively new discovery.

Chemists and astronomers have known for a long time that a certain gas existed on the sun, traces of which were not found on our earth up to that time. This solar gas was named helium. In the year 1882 an Italian scientist, named Palmiere, announced that he obtained the spectrum of helium from the gases given off by certain lavas obtained from Mt. Vesuvius. No attempt was made to isolate the element, so credit for its discovery goes to Sir William Ramsey, who in 1895 discovered traces of it in mineral gases given off by the Norwegian mineral "cleveite" on heating.

A short time later it was discovered, by means of a spectroscope, to be present in the air, to the extent that there are four volumes of helium to every one million volumes of air. A great deal of research has since been conducted, with the result that we now find that helium can be gotten in minute quantities in a great many of the common minerals of the earth's crust, and in slightly greater quantities in those minerals containing radio-active elements, uranium and thorium. It also occurs in almost all natural gases, so much that in certain localities, such as at Dexter, Kan., where it comprises 2 per cent of the volume, its presence has caused that particular gas to be practically noncumbustible. However, up to the present time, only in the United States and Canada does helium appear to exist in sufficient quantities to make it commercially profitable to extract it.

We now find that helium belongs to a certain group of gases known as neon, argon, krypton and xenon, all chemically inert and conspicuous for their rareness. Helium is colorless, odorless, and only slightly heavier than hydrogen, the lightest substance known.

Attempts to make helium enter into stable chemical union have up to this time proved unsuccessful. This remarkable gas, however seems destined to change our theory regarding chemical elements. We have always considered an element as defined by Webster: "One of those limited number of distinct varieties of matter which, singly or in combination, compose every material substance"; also, "A substance which cannot be separated into substances different from itself."

It has been known for some time that helium occurs in certain radioactive materials. Recently experiments seem to point out that helium is the product of the distintegration of radium. If this inference is correct, we have in this gas an element which has been broken down from another, thus throwing an entirely new light on the nature of chemical elements. The gas seems to be more remarkable when one learns that helium has next to the smalest atomic weight, while radium is rated as having the third largest.

The idea of using helium to supplant hydrogen in airships seems to have been first considered in England. However, when the United States entered into the World War considerable experiments were conducted by our army and navy officials, with the result that the production of helium gas in sufficient quantities for air craft was pronounced feasible.

By experimentation it has been found that 20 parts of hydrogen can be mixed with 80 parts of helium and still maintain a nonexplosive combination. Although the cost per cubic foot of helium gas is much greater than hydrogen, the difference in insurance cost favors the use of helium.

H. T. S.

The Listener Speaks

THE music of Richard Wagner, when well played, seems to be peculiarly effective on the radio. Wagner does not need the appurtenances of the stage to paint his wonderful pictures of heroic times. The receptiveness of the listener in the undisturbed comfort of his home is an excellent canvas on which imagination helps to paint these stirring scenes. Even those who do not appreciate the sustained emotion of a complete Wagner opera may find real delight, if not the experience of gazing into an entirely new world, in portions of these works, such as those played on Friday afternoon by the Rochester Symphony Orchestra. The sort of explanations which were given by the announcer added much to general appreciation of the numbers presented.

For this special Wagner concert the chorus from the opera department of the Eastman School of Music assisted the orchestra, which was directed as usual by Eugene Goossens. The combination was specially effective in the Chorale following the overture to "Die Meistersinger" with which the concert opened. The "Apprentices Dance" and the processional music from this work followed.

The most satisfying part of the radiocast program was that chosen from "Tristan and Isolde," in which the composer is sometimes said to have reached the highest expression of his genius. The Prelude and "Liebestod" were beautifully interpreted by Mr. Goossens.

Unfortunately, before the "Lohengrin" prelude and the jail scene from "Parsifal" was heard, the hour of radiocasts which was scheduled for 3:15 through the WJZ chain, came to an end, in the middle of the march from "Tannhauser" to be exact.

The sudden end of this part of the WJZ program, however, was largely compensated by the immediate switch to Charles Hart's orchestra playing, according to custom, in San Francisco. In this hour, a group of much lighter, but pleasant enough, classics were heard. These included several of the sort of Spanish numbers which are often associated with California as well as such standard favorites as Schumann's "Soaring" and Borodin's "Serenade."

To complete the transition from the exalted solemnity of Wagner the concert concluded with a typically cheery Percy Grainger number—the "Children's March."

These two periods together offered a two-hour concert of symphony music which contained something to suit practically everybody. The San Francisco Orchestra will be heard again next week, but the next Rochester Concert will be on the 29th.

D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR THURSDAY, NOV. 14

Rhythmic Music

Columbia Dance Band (CBS). Several duets by the Wandering Minstrels. 4:30 p. m.

RK-O-dians (Radio Keith Orpheum-WEAF Chain). Special program of war-time melodies with vocal interludes by the RKO orchestra directed by Milton Schwartzwald. 5 p. m.

Charles Strickland's Park Central Orchestra (WJZ Chain). 6:30 p. m.

Paul Specht's Orchestra (CBS Chain only). 7 p. m.

"Three Kings and a Queen" (WJZ Chain). Novelty vocal and instrumental quartet. 7:15 p. m.

Vincent Lopez' Kyletroneers (United Reproducers—WJZ Chain). Old and new favorites featuring song from Moran and Mack's picture and latest Youmans' musical comedy. 7:30 p. m.

Victor Arden and Phil Ohman, two pianos (Lehn and Fink-WJZ Chain). "Nola" and Sinding's "Rustle of Spring" on the two pianos. Musical comedy and sound picture themes by special instrumental group led by the two pianos. 8 p. m.

Rudy Vallee and his orchestra; Marcella Shields, radio actress; Graham McNamee, master of ceremonies (Fleischmann-WEAF Chain transcontinental). 8 p. m.

"Sparkers" (Champion - WJZ Chain). Crucial moments in a recent championship golf match by Phil Carlin; Irving Kaufman, baritone soloist; a potpourri of operatic airs on the accordion; dance orchestra directed by Gus Haenschen. 8:30 p. m.

Edna Duane, soprano; Frank Parker, tenor; male quartet; Benny Kreuger's orchestra (Gold Seal-CBS). Mr. Parker in solo and with Miss Duane, "sax" chorus by Mr. Kreuger and male quartet choruses. 9:30 p. m.

Dance Program (Temple-CBS). Featured medley of college football songs. 10 p. m.

Mid-Week Program (Atwater Kent-WJZ Chain). One hour of specially arranged dance music. 10 p. m.

Recording Orchestra (Radio-Victor-WEAF Chain). 10:30 p. m.

Phil Spitalny's Pennsylvania Grill Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11:30 p. m.

Hal Kemp's Manger Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 12 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Revelers; James Melton, tenor soloist; Wilfred Glenn, bass soloist; Singing Violins (Seiberling — WEAF Chain transcontinental). Vocal tour of the "Great White Way." 9 p. m.

Jack Frost Melody Moments (National Sugar—WEAF Chain). Tchaikovsky ballad by Oliver Smith, tenor soloist. Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy plays "Moszkowskiana," arrangement by Otto Langey of the most celebrated airs of the Polish composer-pianist, selections from "Prince of Pilsen," and selections from several contemporary musical comedies. 9:30 p. m.

Dixie Trio; David Mendoza, conductor (Maxwell—WJZ Chain). Gilbert and Sullivan by orchestra and tenor soloist of the trio strikes the keynote of a gay orchestral program. Negro spiritual by the trio. 9:30 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

Mid-Week Hymn (WEAF Chain). Solos, duets, and mixed quartet selections. 7 p. m.

The Olympians (KGO). Quintet of male voices. Solo by and biographical sketch of Oliver Jones, the baritone. 7 p. m.

Orchestral

Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (CBS). Mozart's "Symphony in G Minor," in four parts; Schubert and Beethoven selections. 4 p. m.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier directs. 6 p. m.

Fritz Forsch's Ensemble (Cowarl—WEAF Chain). Introducing "Star of the East," in four parts, new composition by Herman Lohr, in program of popular selections. 7:30 p. m.

Bernard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble (CBS). 7:30 p. m.

Scandinavian Program (WJZ Chain). Four selections by Grieg, one each of Sibelius, Hartman and Ole Bull by Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble. 11:15 p. m.

Hotel St. Francis Salon Orchestra (KGO). Friml, Suppe and Lincke programmed among others. Two piano solos by Lev Shorr. 4 p. m.

Stanislas Bem's Little Symphony (KGO). Dinner music. 6:30 p. m.

Recitals

"Piano Pictures" (KGO). Classical recital on the two pianos of Phyllida Ashley and Aileen Fealy. 9:30 p. m.

"Green Room" (NBC Pacific). Austin Mosher, baritone; Lucile Kirtley, soprano; Elmer Crowhurst, organist. 10:30 p. m.

Educational

School Broadcast (Standard—NBC Pacific). Discussion for elementary and advanced pupils of troubadours and meistersingers, those poet-singers of several centuries ago, with further discussion and themes for the second violin, viola and double bass, all bearing directly on the evening's concert by the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra. 11 a. m.

Symphonic

Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor (Standard—NBC Pacific). Exclusive concert for the radio, opening with overture to Weber's "Euryanthe," following with selections from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," a group of favorites from the classics, and two scenes from Massenet's "Scenes Napolitaines." 7:30 p. m.

Characteristic

"El Tango Romantico" (WJZ Chain). Spanish and Latin-American music by Dolores Cassinelli, soprano, and Frank Vagnoni and his orchestra. 9 p. m.

Financial Advice

"Recent Tendencies in Real Estate Financing" (Halsey Stuart — WEAF Chain transcontinental). Discussion by Harry H. Culver, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, speaking from Chicago. Music from New York studio. 10 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches

"Romeo and Juliet" (CBS). The famous balcony scene by Eva Le Gallienne and two of her Civic Repertory Theater players. 6:30 p. m.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent — WJZ Chain). Amos doing all the work, as usual, and Andy doing all the spending. 11 p. m.

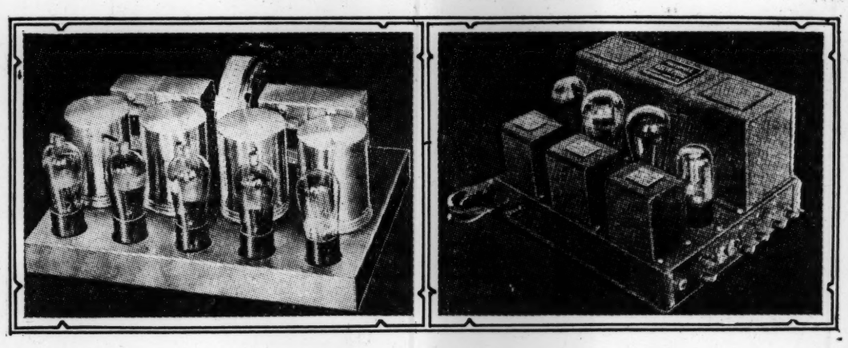
"Memory Lane" (KGO, KGW). The mythical, but typical, Goshen Center of the "Mauve Decade." 9 p. m.

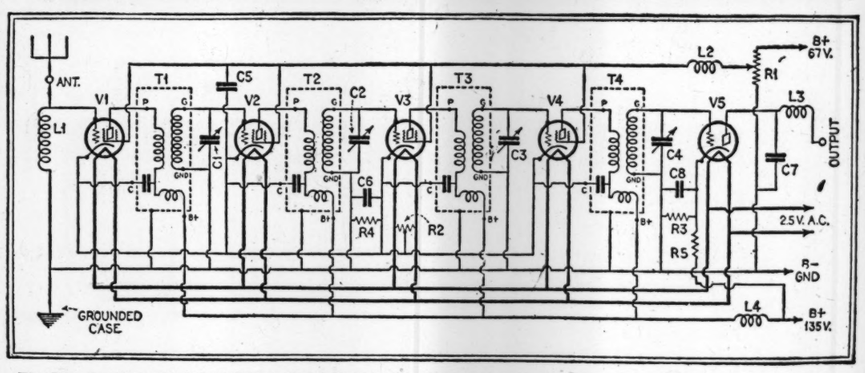
Washingtonia

"The Political Situation in Washington, Tonight" (CBS). Frederic William Wile, veteran newspaper man and Columbia's political mentor. 8:15 p. m.

National Forum (CBS). When important measures are before the House and Senate the authors of such are generally heard on this program. 10:30 p. m.

DETAILS OF THE MILLEN-BROWNING JOB





The Diagram Shown Is the R. F. Tuner and Detector Unit. The Picture of the Tuner Shows the Tubes, the Four "Cans" Containing the R. F. Transformers, and in Front of These the Four Tuning Condensers and Dial. The Other Unit Is the Audio Amplifier and Power Supply.

Testing Out the MB 29

By VOLNEY D. HURD

THIS being screen-grid year, we picked up a very good, small screen grid receiver recently and took it home. It was very satisfactory. Still it had one defect, or rather our location had the defect. We couldn't use a good antenna.

Now this particular screen grid set was as sensitive as the average since it had two stages of R. F., but we found we could only use a short antenna and therefore a more sensitive set must be obtained. We had heard lots of discussion about the MB 29 with a Velvetone amplifier and decided to look at it.

To those of our readers who were with us when we made the first presentation of the Browning-Drake receiver in June, 1924, it may be of interest to them to know that this is an outgrowth of that same set. Glenn Browning, on his own for the last two years, was employed by the National Company, the original sponsors of the B-D kit, to design a new set in company with its chief engineer, James Millen. The result was the MB 29.

Now we tried for years to tell people that the Browning-Drake was a transformer design and not a circuit but still the familiar circuit they used, one stage R.F. and regenerative detector, became known as the Browning-Drake circuit.

At last we have our reward, for certainly this new receiver does not employ a circuit which in the least resembles the old one and it stands on its merit as a good R.F. circuit using Mr. Browning's latest interpretation of his R. F. transformer ideas applied to the screen grid tube.

Applying the screen grid tube to transformers had, up to this time, been done in two ways, either by a primary of some 40 to 60 turns or by a primary of several hundred, resonated above the radiocast range. Browning decided to tackle the idea from his pet viewpoint of coupling.

He worked on the idea that about the same number of turns with practically unity coupling would give the desired results. Thus a new transformer was designed and around it was built the MB 29 tuner.

This consists of three stages of tuned R. F. and a tuned detector, the whole thing being preceded by a blocking tube. The first four tubes are screen grid tubes. The detector is a 27 type. This makes a very attractive R. F. tuner, so much so that one does not mind it operating even out of a cabinet which is high praise indeed for a radio unit. Combined with the Velvetone tuner it certainly does perform.

This amplifier is a real job. It has one stage of '27 type audio frequency followed by two '45's in push pull, the transformer used being of the exceptionally high quality type not usually found in complete receivers. We tested this on the Stokowski program which gave us more bass than we have ever heard from an orchestra before and it was all coming through the speaker. And the highs were not slighted. In fact, our esteemed musical critic, present on this momentous occasion, stated that it was the first time in his experience that he had ever heard all the instruments in a symphony come through on a radio and sound enough like the originals so that they could be easily identified.

As to sensitivity, we are able to hear all the distant stations we could through the man-made static which neighboring apartment doorbells give us, and we can get along very nicely with a small antenna.

This set and amplifier, which can be purchased separately and installed in a cabinet with a good dynamic speaker, will give the ardent fan as fine a radio job as he could wish for, in keeping with the present development of the radio art.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. The digging of a canal connecting the Rivers Don and Volga.
2. Approximately $1,195,000,000 is invested in Mexico by Americans, according to the United States Department of Commerce.
3. Pork sausages.
4. 290.
5. 3,000,000.

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STOCK MARKET NOW REGAINING EQUILIBRIUM

Fourteen-Hour Week Shows Trend Toward Steadiness —Investment Buying

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—In a week containing only 14 trading hours the stock market seems finally to have struck a balance. Instructed by the flood of selling let loose on last week's rally, there was less tendency among traders to expect a new bull movement to begin immediately the worst of the selling wave subsided.

The markets of Monday and Wednesday brought substantial further declines in prices, but after a weak opening Thursday a sharp rally set in. Higher prices were not followed up on Friday, but neither did sellers press for lower values.

The market seems to have reached the point where investment buying can be counted on to take up stock on the declines and where liquidation of margin stock will halt the rallies. In such circumstances it is to be expected that volume will be smaller. Friday's trading turnover was only a little over 3,000,000 shares, the lowest rate seen in some time.

Those who are hopeful for the maintenance of a steady market were cheered by the developments of the week. It was felt that efforts to stem the disorderly selling and give the market an opportunity to reach equilibrium under the free play of economic forces had been successful.

The financial community can congratulate itself that an open market has been maintained without interruption, that no financial failures among stock exchange members or the banks have taken place, and that "pegging" of prices has not been resorted to.

Such banking support as has come has worked solely to slow down the decline and not to fix prices. The real stabilizer has been investment buying.

Brokers' Loans

A striking illustration of the power of outright buying to reduce brokers' loans is shown in a further decline this week of $656,000,000 in the total. The week covered by the figures contained only 13 trading hours, and prices advanced during more than half of them. However, those who sold were margin holders and those who bought paid in cash. Loan reduction through lower prices alone is a slow process, but deflation is quick when stock is passing from bank-collateral envelopes to the strong boxes of investors.

Altogether loans are down nearly $2,000,000,000 from the recent peak, and are where they stood a little more than a year ago.

So long as business conditions remain good enough to insure the stability of present dividend rates, yields on the best grade of industrial and railroad securities are attractive enough to justify the view that no substantial decline from this point is likely. But on that account one shouldn't jump to the conclusion that a bull market is in the making.

It will take time for the public and even rich men to recuperate sufficiently to carry on active operations in the stock market. Whether after a period of readjustment and further shifting of margin stock into the hands of investors, the next move will be upward or downward depends on the course which business follows.

Trade Recession Moderate

Moderate trade recession has been under way all autumn, and recovery is likely to be postponed by the setback in stocks, which has reduced purchasing power to some extent, at least in the luxury goods class. But purchasing power depending on wages, the harvests and production of necessary commodities is still unimpaired, and the country should quickly recover its normal rate of business increase.

Clouds which have hung over the money market for the last year or so are beginning to disappear. Moderately easy money, for some distance ahead is fairly certain and, given more curtailment in production than is now indicated, interest rates might go lower than they have for years. Stock market borrowings very likely will work lower still, and the season will bring further reduction in commercial borrowing, interrupted somewhat around the holidays.

Meanwhile the Federal Reserve Board has definitely abandoned its stand for tight money, having had success in bringing about deflation in loans on securities. Its control over the money market has increased and will tend to grow as corporations withdraw their money from the call market and place it on securities. But that control in all probability will be exercised with a view to assisting a business revival, and indirectly the restoration of confidence in the security markets.

DIVIDENDS

Collins & Aikman Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred, payable Dec. 2 to stock of record Nov. 18.

Hackensack Water Company declared the regular semi-annual dividends of 75 cents on the common, and 87½ cents on the 7 per cent preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 16.

Spang Chalfant & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 14.

Cushman's Sons, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common, $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred and 2 per cent on 8 per cent preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Crown Cork & Seal Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 68 cents on the preferred, payable Dec. 16 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Cumberland Pipe Line Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Dec. 16 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Homestake Mining Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 50 cents, payable Nov. 25 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corporation declared the following dividends: 75c a share on the cumulative convertible preference stock, payable Dec. 2 to stock of record Nov. 22; $1 a share on the common stock, payable 50c Dec. 2 and 50c on Jan. 2, 1930, to stock of record Nov. 22, 1929.

First National Stores, Inc., directors have placed the common stock on a dividend basis of $2.50 per annum as compared with $1.50 previously, with a quarterly declaration of 62½ cents a share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 16.

George A. Fuller Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 each on the participating cumulative preferred and second preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Tennessee Copper & Chemical Corporation declared the regular 25-cent quarterly dividend, payable Dec. 16 to stock of record Nov. 30.

The Stromberg Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company declared an extra dividend of 12½ cents a share on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 25 cents.

Connecticut River Power Company, a part of New England Power Association, declared the regular semiannual preferred dividend of $3 a share, payable Dec. 2 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Noranda Mines declared an initial quarterly dividend of 75 cents, placing the stock on a $3 annual dividend basis, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 10.

ISLAND CREEK COAL COMPANY

In October Island Creek Coal Company mined 637,889 tons of coal, compared with 565,330 in September and 588,932 in October, 1928.

Stock Exchanges Closed

The New York Stock Exchange was closed today to give clerical staffs opportunity to catch up with an enormous accumulation of work. Other leading stock exchanges also were closed. They will all be open Monday, Armistice Day. There will be a two-minute intermission on Monday in recognition of the day. Three-hour sessions will obtain all next week except Saturday, when business will be suspended for the day.

SENTIMENT IN GRAIN MARKET IS UNSETTLED

Selling Pressure Increases on Hard Spots—Export Trade Negligible

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Rallies have occurred in wheat in the last week but they have not been at all convincing, and selling pressure has increased on the hard spots.

All the bullish features of the situation fail to bring in the one thing needed, that is, a really substantial export buying demand.

Noting this, the average professional trader sees little chance of advancing prices materially and consequently sticks to a bearish position.

Theoretically there is still a possibility of supplies being cut down to a close adjustment with the demand before the end of the crop year, but this now appears to be so far in the future that no one is thinking about it either here or abroad. Argentine and Australian crops will be much smaller than a year ago, as in the case of North America, the hangover of the previous crop continues to dominate the situation.

The generally unsettled sentiment in speculative circles is not confined to securities, but prevails also in commodity markets.

Outside trade is of small volume, traders failing to enthuse on either side of the market and having little eagerness to embark on another trade venture after the experiences of the last three months.

Four months and more of the crop year have passed and still the export demand is of disappointingly small proportions. Some business in Gulf wheat has materialized, but prices in that quarter are low, and Chicago prices are still out of line for export, with stocks here showing only small contraction. Apparently no plans are being made for any big reduction in stocks here. The fear of extensive December liquidation is hanging over the trade, as the open interest is still enormous, with the possibility of liberal deliveries, although some interests do not believe the deliveries will be heavy.

Small receipts are attracting attention but not much buying. If the light arrivals compared with last year in this country and Canada were coincident with ordinarily large clearances there would be a different story to tell, but until the actual clearances begin to cut, and to cut heavily into stocks, it will be hard to develop sustained bull sentiment.

The Federal Farm Board announces its intention of maintaining a possibility of loaning the full price on wheat just a little under current prices. This makes a sort of a backstop for the bulls to work on and undoubtedly has given foreign buyers some confidence.

Oats and rye have dragged lower, the decline in rye being accelerated recently by the aggressive selling by local traders.

PRICES STRONG ON FRENCH BOURSE

PARIS (AP)—The Bourse opened firm today, banks and government bonds showing marked strength.

The 3 per cent rentes were quoted at 80.225, and the 5 per cent loan at 105.10, but Rio dropped. The Curb was generally good.

MARKET OPINIONS

Gurnett & Co., Boston: Although most leading groups of stocks have declined to a point where they are reasonably priced and where they are cheap for the long pull, we look for a period of irregularity and declines in many individual stocks rather than the immediate resumption of advance. We think we see indications of further selling in utilities and rails.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The immediate outlook for individual stocks we feel depends upon actual present worth based on earnings, and future outlook should be more or less disregarded unless accomplished by sound present earnings.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Good yields on a cash dividend basis may once more be secured in the stock market. It is a fact in the case of many companies that if they were to earn nothing whatever in the remaining months of the year, they would be worth their present prices on what they have shown themselves capable of earning in the first nine months. As we have previously said, we do not believe this earning power is entirely ephemeral. Study of earnings and dividends has been rather out of fashion for some time past. We believe it will pay one to make such a study, and act accordingly.

Colwell & Co., Boston: Without doubt, seasoned dividend paying issues, enjoying good earnings, are attractive purchases at prevailing quotations for one in a position to take advantage of them. However, it is noticeable that there is a marked lack of buying power on the downside.

Blyth & Co., New York: The fact that the market made an exact double bottom in the recent smash is a bull point which has great weight with chart readers. Diminished volume of trading likewise points to the conclusion that the lowest levels of the decline have already been seen. Technical factors, therefore, definitely suggest a rally from current levels.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: While some recession in business is to be expected, we are of the opinion that this has been more than discounted by the break in the market. Many stocks are obviously selling at bargain prices, and will undoubtedly move much higher when the depressing effects of the recent liquidation have been worn off. A duller market with a narrower range of fluctuations seems to be the near term prospect.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Nov. 9	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.37⅝	$1.45⅛	$1.59⅞
Corn, 2 yellow	1.07⅝	1.09	1.06
Oats, 2 white	.56½	.58¼	.55
Flour	6.40	6.65	6.20
Beef, family	27.75	27.75	28.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	34.50
Lard	11.20	11.40	12.20
Cotton, mid-up	17.60	18.10	19.45
Zinc	6.25	6.50	6.25
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	35.00	35.00	33.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1600
Tin	.3950	.4075	.4975
Rubber	.1675	.1800	.1840
Sugar	.0525	.0525	.0510
Lead	6.25	6.25	6.35
Print cloth	.0525	.0525	

ENGLISH BANK RATE SUPPORTS GOLD RESERVE

Further Cut This Year Thought Unlikely—the Week in London Market

BY SPECIAL CABLE

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LONDON—The week's monetary developments have demonstrated the ability of the Bank of England to maintain at all events the present gold reserve with the 6 per cent rediscount rate, but authoritative opinion scouts the idea that any further reduction is possible this year.

In view of the inevitability of weak bank returns around Christmas, even if a few million in gold is gained in the meantime, Governor Norman is likely to insist at all costs on the effectiveness of the current rate and its maintenance until there is definite proof that the French bullion demands are satisfied.

A resolution passed at the conference of coal miners in favor of accepting the Government's offer of a half-hour reduction in the working day is not regarded as solving the serious problem of the mining industry, since no government plans have been disclosed effective in assuming financial ability to meet the cost of the reduced day.

It is understood that the constitution of the International Bank drafted at Baden-Baden conforms closely to the Young-plan lines. An important clause precludes future alteration of the statutes in most cases, except by agreement of the powers signatory to The Hague treaty. This is welcomed in London where the objection has been taken that, on implications of the Young plan, the bank directorate might alter the bank's scope and powers on its own authority.

The stock exchange this week has been governed mainly by two factors, the Government offer of a conversion loan and the resumption of liquidation at New York. The former has involved a reorientation of ideas as to the appropriate price for fixed-interest stocks generally. All these are based in the long run on the current valuation of gilt-edged stock.

The effect of the new loan was to place British Government credit on a 5 per cent basis compared with the recent 4½ per cent. This is strongly criticized in the market, but the Government is anxious to obtain a large subscription in order to pay off floating debt costing about 5¾ per cent which has lately increased and proved a distinctly troublesome market factor to the Bank of England in the summer.

It is felt, however, that the stage management of the whole issue was badly arranged, and that the London Stock Exchange was treated with a certain lack of consideration, but the stock undoubtedly has great investment merits since British Government credit it certain to be on a much better basis than 5 per cent before 14 years have passed.

London was skeptical of the stories last week-end that a strong buying movement was probable in New York, and was not prepared for such heavy liquidation as ensued. The result here was the same as last week, with domestic securities losing ground only fractionally, and buyers generally appearing even for the larger blocks reaching this market from America.

Rhodesians in particular were absorbed by strong interests making their own terms. Probably London will continue to take its daily tone from America, picking up special bargains, but with no expectation of any early resumption of big activity.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	6%	6%
Commercial paper	6@6½	6¼
Customers' loans	6@6½	6½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	6	6
Four to six months	6	6

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	49⅜c	49⅜c
Bar silver in London	22⅞d	22⅝d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$142,000,000	$2,114,000,000
Year ago today	86,000,000	1,407,000,000
Balances	63,000,000	268,000,000
Year ago today	35,000,000	145,000,000
Exchgs for week	701,000,000	11,113,000,000
Bals for week	278,000,000	1,388,000,000
F R bank credit	44,792,918	217,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	4⅜@4⅝
60 days	4⅜@4⅝
90 days	4⅜@4⅝
4 months	4⅞@4¾
5 months	5 @4⅞
6 months	5 @4⅞

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Calcutta	7%
Boston	5	Budapest	7½
Chicago	5	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	5	London	6
New York	5	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	6
Minneapolis	5	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5%
St. Louis	5	Riga	6
San Francisco	5	Rome	6
Athens	8	Sofia	6
Amsterdam	5½	Stockholm	5½
Berlin	7	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	5	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	6
Bucharest	10	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.87⅛	$4.87⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.87⅛	4.87⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0393⅜	.0393⅞	.193
Belgium—belga	.1398	.1399¼	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅜	.0523¾	.193
Germany—mark	.2390½	.2393	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1406	.1407¼	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0295⅛	.0296⅜	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2677	.2679½	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0252½	.0253⅞	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129⅜	.0130⅛	.193
Holland—florin	.4032½	.4037	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.2577	.2680½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0451	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0060	.0060	.193
Spain—peseta	.1416	.1410½	.193
Sweden—krona	.2685	.2687	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1937¼	.1938¼	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅞	.0177⅛	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol.	.4375	.4375	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5487	.5487½	*
India—rupee	.3635	.3635	.4866
Japan—yen	.4875	.4885	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5675	.5675	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4180	.4135	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1177	.1175	.3245
Chile—peso	.1207	.1207	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9639	.9639	.9733
Peru—pound	3.99	3.99	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9747	.9747	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.98⅛	.98¼	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3650	.3650	.4985

*Par unsettled.

MEETS OIL PRICE ADVANCE

NEW YORK—Associated Oil Co. has met Standard Oil Co. of California restoration of prices of crude oil at Seal Beach.

Royal Dutch Co. Chief Crude Oil Producer in the World

Entirely Integrated, Strongly Financed, Excellently Managed Concern With Bright Future

By G. R. ERICSON

Any concern which is the largest producer in its field when that field is world-wide and the commodity is an essential one, must perforce attract attention if for no other reason than size.

Add, however, to size, other favorable factors, such as a long, successful career, a forward-looking management, steady increase in earnings, excellent financial position and generous dividend policy, and it is apparent that the basis exists for consideration by the seeker of investment values. The Royal Dutch Company, the largest producer of crude oil in the world, may fairly lay claim to answer such a description.

Organized as a holding company in 1890 at The Hague, the company early in its career became one of the leaders in the petroleum trade, joining forces with the Shell Transport and the Rothschild interests.

Under the managership of Sir Henri Deterding, recognized as one of the outstanding oil men in the world, the company has been solidifying its position in the chief countries of the civilized world. It is taking a leading part in efforts looking toward oil conservation and stabilization of the industry.

Today, Royal Dutch controlled properties take out of the ground about 12 per cent of the world's total crude oil supply, substantially exceeding its nearest competitor, and it owns vast acreages in some of the newest fields whence future sources of this important fuel may be expected.

Its most prolific single source lies in Venezuela from which in 1928 some 53,000,000 barrels of crude were obtained, which was more than five times its Mexican output and practically one-third of its entire production.

As indicating the increasing importance of the company in the United States it may be noted that while total production of crude in this country declined nearly 3,000,000 barrels in 1928, the Royal Dutch group increased its output by more than 13,000,000 barrels, or about 13 per cent, thus giving it 6.4 per cent of the total domestic crude yield.

Of the company's total production, 74 per cent comes from American and Venezuelan wells, Mexican output is steadily declining, latest available data showing less than 200,000 barrels for August, which compares with 386,000 barrels in August, 1928. In 1928 its proportion of the total was only 8½ per cent, whereas before 1926 production exceeded that in Venezuela.

Activities All Over World

Royal Dutch, together with its affiliated "Shell" properties, is one of the few companies engaged in all phases of the oil business whose activities extend all over the world. In addition to American properties in the California and midcontinent fields, operated through the Shell Union Oil Corporation, of whose capital stock Royal Dutch holds 72 per cent, it has important hodings in the Dutch East Indies, Venezuela, Argentina, Mexico, Trinidad, Rumania, Russia, Egypt, China, British Indies and Mesopotamia.

It owns 60 per cent of the stock of the Bataafsche Petroleum Company, and the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, Ltd., has a large interest in Mexican Eagle Oil Company, which is at present pushing new explorations on Mexican properties to offset the decline in the Corona field, and controls the Asiatic Petroleum Company, which has subsidiaries in Ceylon, Federated Malay States, India, Philippine Islands, Siam, Straits Settlements, Porto Rico and Canada.

It has a substantial interest in the Societa Ane "Astra Romana," and controls the Flintkote Company, one of the large asphalt shingle and roofing concerns of the United States.

Last year it formed the Colon Oil Corporation as a means of consolidating its interests and those of the Carib Syndicate in plans for increased oil drilling and a big pipeline to Lake Maracaibo in Venezuela. The Colon concession comprises 2,100,000 acres.

Big Production Gains

The company's expansion in both production and marketing has been especially rapid in the last two years. Asiatic production in 1926 of 2,875,185 metric tons increased to 3,407,879 in 1927 and to 3,906,399 tons in 1928, while output of subsidiaries in Sarawak, Egypt and Rumania gained about 14 per cent to 1,725,395 tons. Venezuelan 1928 output of 7,129,880 tons, compared with 3,497,713 in 1927 and 3,122,379 in 1926.

American production rose from 37,945,899 barrels in 1926 to 38,632,103 in 1927 and to 50,775,037 in 1928. Mexican output declined from 13,987,499 in 1926 to 9,266,757 barrels in 1928. Total production in 1928 aggregated 144,813,767 barrels, compared with 111,340,510 in 1927 and 101,765,064 in 1926 and 84,432,120 in 1925.

Royal Dutch's balance sheet shows a splendid position with current assets as of Dec. 31, 1929, of $117,657,000, against current liabilities of only $1,245,475, the net working capital of $116,400,000 showing an increase of 17 per cent over the previous year.

While it has no funded debt itself, it guarantees $54,000,000 of 4½ per cent debentures of the Batavian Company, due in 1942 and 1926 in almost equal amounts. There are outstanding $11,457,000 of 4½ per cent priority shares and $603,000 preference shares which receive 4 per cent dividends.

Ordinary shares are outstanding in the amount of $199,248,000. Each ordinary share is divided into subshares of 100 florins par value and for purposes of trading on the New York Stock Exchange, a certain percentage of the capital was changed into American and later into "New York" shares on the basis of three New York shares for each subshare.

Income Shows Increase

Net income of the company in the last four years has been as follows: $37,800,077 in 1925, $40,538,378 in 1926, $40,791,454 in 1927 and $41,347,112 in 1928.

Being a holding company, net earnings consist almost entirely of dividends received, so that actual earning power is not revealed by the annual statement. Earnings as reported were equal on the New York shares to $3.16 in 1926, $3.25 a share in 1927 and to $3.28 a share in 1928. Dividends on the shares listed in New York totaled $3.08 in 1926, $3.13 in 1927 and $3.22 in 1928.

In addition to cash payments, which averaged about 28 per cent annually from 1907 to 1912, 40 per cent from then on to 1922, and have averaged 24 per cent since, stock dividends of 200 per cent were paid in 1907, 50 per cent in 1919, and rights issued to buy new stock at par at various intervals, the latest being rights to buy New York shares at $15 a share which rights expired Jan. 2 of this year.

The action of the stock in recent panicky trading has been reassuring to stockholders. The lowest point it reached was 43⅜, and it recovered better than 10 points. Selling around 53 at the present time, it yields 6.1 per cent on the basis of 1928 dividend payments. The management stated this week that the company was in a highly satisfactory condition.

Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks, bonds, curb: Holiday.
Foreign exchanges: Easy; sterling cables hold steady.
Cotton: Lower; disappointing cables.
Sugar: Easy; liquidation.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Barely steady, larger receipts and bearish Argentina reports.
Corn: Easy; predictions larger movement.
Cattle: Irregular.
Hogs: Steady.

STEAMSHIP TRAVEL MAY BE LESSENED BY MARKET SLUMP

Future applications for transatlantic passage, which under normal conditions are made in volume at this time of year, have been slightly slowed up by the unsettled and sagging stock market, according to representative steamship men. The movement of passengers across the Atlantic reaches its eastbound peak in June and westbound in September.

Passengers planning winter crossings of the North Atlantic are usually not greatly affected by stock market fluctuations, it is pointed out, having saved their passage money and expenses over a period of time for that specific purpose, in order to visit relatives and friends or spend a few weeks in the land of their ancestors.

As regards special winter cruises, the annual season for which is near at hand, the companies plan to carry out the same program that was mapped out months ago. Steamship officials report conditions in this field about normal as to bookings by prospective passengers, though it is admitted that new high records had been expected to result from elaborate plans to make the coming season notable for heavy winter ocean travel.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Dec.	17.31	17.37	17.25	17.27	17.37
Jan.	17.45	17.47	17.38	17.40	17.49
Mar.	17.73	17.77	17.66	17.68	17.80
May	18.04	18.07	17.95	17.95	18.06
July	18.14	18.17	18.07	18.07	18.18
Oct.	18.91	18.19	18.14	18.14	18.30

Spots 17.50, down 10 points.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	17.42	17.42	17.30	17.30	17.39
Jan.	17.57	17.57	17.42	17.42	17.50
March	17.80	17.80	17.70	17.70	17.78
May	18.08	18.08	17.98	17.98	18.05

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	17.35	17.35	17.20	17.25	17.32
Jan.	17.45	17.45	17.32	17.38	17.44
Mar.	17.71	17.73	17.61	17.66	17.72
May	17.98	17.98	17.87	17.91	17.97

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	9.29	9.29	9.27	9.27	9.23
Jan.	9.34	9.36	9.30	9.31	9.28
Mar.	9.46	9.46	9.40	9.41	9.38
May	9.53	9.54	9.49	9.50	9.47
July	9.58	9.58	9.54	9.54	9.51

Spots 9.59, up 3 points. Tone at close, quiet. Sales (British), 5000; American, 2000.

LESS ACTIVITY IN CLOTH MARKET AT FALL RIVER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—With sales limited largely to filling-in orders for immediate delivery, trading was quiet this week in the local cloth market. The lessening of business is generally attributed to heavy losses experienced in the stock market.

No feature seller was in evidence this week, the light trading being about evenly distributed among the several styles and constructions. Sateens sold in a moderate way at 11¼ cents for the 4:37s and at 10¾ cents for the 4:70s. Marquisettes and twills sold in a small way.

Looms engaged in making twills are reported to be well sold ahead. Standard printcloth styles continue quiet, but some business is being done in wide and narrow odds. The 36-inch goods have been in light demand, with full prices being obtained, however.

Prices in general have held firm. Production continues practically the same as for the last month.

Current quotations on goods of standard construction are as follows: 38½-inch 64x60s, 8¼c; 39-inch 56x44s, 6¾c; 27-inch 64x60s, 5⅞c; 27-inch 56x52s, 5c and 25-inch 40x32s, 3½c.

STEEL CORPORATION ORDERS INCREASE

NEW YORK (AP)—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation increased 183,931, tons during October.

The tonnage report, made public at noon today, showed total unfilled orders on Oct. 31 of 4,086,562, compared with 3,902,581 tons on Sept. 30, and 3,751,030 tons on Oct. 31, 1928. The August 31 total was 3,658,211 tons.

CHAIN STORE SALES

October and 10 months' sales of chain store and restaurant systems compare:

JOHN R. THOMPSON CO.

	1929	1928	Inc%
October	$1,366,724	$1,269,075	7.9
Ten months	13,138,835	12,123,927	8.3

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION

	1929	1928
September gross	$681,548	$624,394
Net after txs & chgs	159,151	160,087
Twelve mos' gross	8,401,901	7,657,050
Net aft tax & chgs	2,237,786	1,983,979
Surp aft sub pf divs	2,062,404	1,811,105

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York clearing house shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $1,118,607,000, unchanged. Total net demand deposits (average) $222,204,000, increase. Time deposits (average) $10,513,000, decrease. Clearings week ending today $11,114,955,214. Clearings week ending Nov. 2, $16,873,449,921. Clearings this day, $2,114,171,555.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN—Reichsbank condensed statement in marks (000 omitted) follows:

	Oct.15,'29	Oct.7'29	Oct.15,'28
Silver and coin	100,000	95,000	86,500
Gold reserv	2,229,000	2,212,000	2,532,800
Bills of ex chk	2,319,500	2,808,900	2,348,200
Other assets	617,700	590,600	513,200
Reichsbk circ	4,550,400	4,868,800	4,672,000
Bank rate	7%	7½%	7%

POND CREEK OUTPUT

In October Pond Creek Pocahontas Co. mined 78,621 tons of coal, compared with 76,461 tons in September and 80,181 tons in October, 1928.

HUGH BANCROFT SEES BUSINESS ON SOUND BASIS

CHICAGO—"The business world is but little disturbed by the recent decline in the stock market, and there is nothing as yet to indicate that the income of the country has been impaired or that next year should not be as prosperous as 1929," said Hugh Bancroft, president of Dow, Jones & Co., and Boston News Bureau Company, after a survey of business and financial conditions in Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

Mr. Bancroft pointed out the significance of the fact that industry is a lender of money and not a borrower, a reversal of the situation in past stock market slumps.

Mr. Bancroft was particularly impressed by conditions in the automobile industry at Detroit. One company, in particular, which has been reported as being in dire straits, has $44,500,000 loaned out on call, while others are in much the same situation. Other industries, Mr. Bancroft reported, are in similar strong position.

"In comparable bear markets of 1921 and 1907, the position of big industry was, to say the least, uncomfortable," Mr. Bancroft continued. "Companies were borrowers of money in 1921; they were loaded with inventories at high prices. Detroit motor companies Friday were lending tens of millions on call, instead of being borrowers. This is absolutely the reverse of the situation prevailing in similar periods in the past. That condition prevails all along the line, current borrowings being almost negligible."

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
Dec	1.19¾	1.21	1.18⅝	1.19⅝
Mar	1.26⅞	1.27⅝	1.25¾	1.26½
May	1.30½	1.31½	1.29½	1.30¼
Corn				
Dec	.88⅞	.88⅞	.87½	.87½
Mar	.93⅝	.93⅞	.93¼	.93⅝
May	.96⅛	.96¼	.95½	.95½
Oats				
Dec	.47	.47	.46¼	.46⅜
Mar	.49⅞	.49⅞	.49¼	.49¼
May	.51⅝	.51⅝	.51⅛	.51¼
Lard				
Jan	10.92	10.92	10.90	10.90
Dec	10.42	10.42	10.40	10.40

COMMONWEALTH POWER CORP.

Commonwealth Power Corp. for the 12 months ended Aug. 31 of $13,962,805 after federal taxes, subsidiary preferred dividends, interest, depreciation, etc., is equivalent after dividend requirements on 6 per cent preferred to $6.66 a share on 1,845,054 no-par shares of common, compared with $10,935,571, or $5.31 a share, on 1,495,503 common shares in the preceding 12 months.

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FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON JACKSONVILLE HOMES ONLY

[ALL LOANS FULLY COVERED BY WINDSTORM INSURANCE]

April 5, 1921,	$0.00	March 31, 1926,	$1,208,168.28
March 31, 1922,	$147,608.20	March 31, 1927,	$1,557,991.60
March 31, 1923,	$272,463.58	March 31, 1928,	$2,116,982.70
March 31, 1924,	$500,130.44	March 31, 1929,	$2,735,050.85
March 31, 1925,	$750,097.74	June 30, 1929,	$2,904,521.54

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BEFORE and AFTER

A Price Comparison of Leading Public Utilities Before and After the Recent Break

	High 1929	Nov.6
American & oreign Power	199	60
United Corporation	75	27
Electric Bond & Share	189	66
Mid West Utilities	560	225
North American	186	90
Atlantic Pub. Util. "A"	25	25

Why? Atlantic Public Utilities

An Undervalued Public Utility

Class A Stock is earning $8.00 a share

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Besides showing, from its beginning, annual earnings of over 17% on average capital employed,

KENTUCKY DEBT PLAYS ROLE OF BANQUO'S GHOST

Political Bombshell Exploded by State Auditor Near Close of Campaign

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Kentucky's vexatious "illegal state debt," which has mysteriously grown to an enormous proportion during the last 20 years—a bugaboo to each succeeding administration—arose like Banquo's ghost at the feast to plague the administration of Flem D. Sampson, Republican Governor of Kentucky on election day.

Despite a local upheaval in Louisville which gave his party four seats formerly occupied by Democrats, the 1930 General Assembly remains Democratic. The Republicans, on the face of unofficial returns, lost five seats in the House of Representatives.

A political bombshell exploded by Clell Coleman (D.), state auditor, a few days before election, is believed to have been largely responsible. He quoted figures purporting to show that the state debt of $6,079,657.26 at the end of the fiscal year six months before Governor Sampson's election had increased to $10,009,433.86 by June 30, this year.

A demand has been expressed that steps be taken to reduce this debt, whose very existence is in violation of the state Constitution, which prohibits any indebtedness over $500,000. The debt is in the form of state warrants, negotiable and interest bearing.

Aside from the debt the chief campaign issue was the proposal of the Governor to levy a luxury tax on various articles, which he did not specify, in order to produce funds for the purchase of free textbooks for school children.

Music

Boston Symphony

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave its fourth Friday afternoon concert of the season in Symphony Hall, Boston, Nov. 8. An uncommonly interesting program opened with Mozart's E flat (K.543) Symphony and was carried to the intermission by Louis Gruenberg's symphonic poem, "The Enchanted Isle." The second half of the list was made up of Ravel's "Mother Goose" Suite and Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel." The orchestra, inspired perhaps by the encomiums lavished upon it in its recent tour of the middle West, was at the top of its form.

Mr. Gruenberg's symphonic poem, first played at the Worcester Festival of this fall, had on this occasion its initial Boston audition. According to the composer, it "is the second of a series of four tone poems projected during the World War, in an attempt to make a world somewhat pleasanter than the one existing then." Returning recently from a long stay in Europe, Mr. Gruenberg ran across this score, which he had forgotten. "I grew sentimental and determined to recapture a whiff of those enchanted islands of memory, gradually making a complete new score, retaining the emotions . . . but making use of my newly acquired freedom, knowledge of orchestration, harmony and construction." Thus the work represents "a bridge between the old and the new." This anticipates the reviewer. Mr. Gruenberg has shown an extensive knowledge of orchestration and harmony, certainly. There have been many enchanted isles in the musical world. On Friday afternoon we felt we might have been on any one of them. The composer has done a good job with derivative materials and methods. His island would have been even more charming if it had been intensively cultivated over a smaller area.

All the other items of the program had been interpreted in Boston by Dr. Koussevitzky in previous seasons, but all came to our ears Friday with freshness and spontaneity. The conductor displayed again his remarkable catholicity of taste and versatility of interpretive power. To play Mozart, Ravel and Strauss in one afternoon, and leave us with the feeling that we have had the essence of each of those masters, is an achievement. Dr. Koussevitzky accomplished it Friday, together with a devoted reading of the novelty. Never had Mozart sounded more delectable. Yet nothing was lacking in the realization of the witty Ravel pieces. All the Gallic irony, wit and restraint were there. Boaz Piller's was no ordinary Beast, but a fearsome fellow; not because of any blatancy about him, but purely because of the expressive inflection of his voice. Justly Dr. Koussevitzky called this player to his feet at the close; an unusual tribute to a contrabassoonist.

For climax, "Till Eulenspiegel," surely the most endurable of the Strauss repertory and unquestionably one of Dr. Koussevitzky's greatest successes. It is not difficult to pick flaws here and there in "Don Juan," "Tod and Verklärung," "Zarathustra," "Heldenleben," "Don Quixote," "Rosenkavalier"—it is hardly necessary even to mention the others. But what is wrong with "Till"? We are not to expect fastidiousness or restraint or delicacy or nobility in Strauss. Here we have the subject to which he could give himself whole-heartedly. Here the glamorous Straussian orchestration can be devoted to racial horseplay, to caricature, to a dash of incidental wistfulness. It is, for us, the composer's supreme accomplishment, and by this superb orchestra and its brilliant leader it is given incomparable publication.

L. A. S.

DIVINITY HEAD INSTALLED

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Albert W. Beaven, has been installed president of Colgate-Rochester Divinity School. The exercises were conducted in Lake Avenue Baptist Church, Rochester, where Dr. Beaven went 20 years ago as a student of Rochester Theological Seminary, to his only pastorate, and from which he was called last spring to be the second president of the divinity school.

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

New York Stocks in Limelight—Opinions on Trade Vary—Steel Trade

With the floor closed to traders Tuesday and Saturday, with only one of the week's four sessions occupying the usual five-hour period, and with the others curtailed to three hours, developments in the New York stock market have again overshadowed all others.

The trend of prices has been irregular, with some heavy selling followed by support. A feature of the trading was the size of many of the blocks of shares dealt in, especially at the openings of the market.

Monday's volume of trading was not exceedingly heavy for a five-hour session, but for the three-hour sessions total sales were very large.

The tone of the market improved toward the close of the week, and sentiment also was less apprehensive. The consensus seems to be that the worst has been seen.

This week's cut in brokers' loans, following the reduction last week, has resulted in a decline in these loans of $1,752,000,000 in the last two weeks, bringing the total to the lowest in more than a year.

The behavior of the stock market has already had some effect on the steel trade, mainly by way of inspiring caution on the part of buyers. Railroad buying continues heavy, but demand for steel by other users still is limited.

The liquidation in stocks is expected to affect purchasing power not more than moderately. In building trades it is considered that the diversion of credit from speculation in securities will give impetus to construction work, the recent slowing up of building having been attributed to tight money conditions.

London Watching New York

The London stock market has been watching New York closely. The lowering of the Bank of England rate last week was considered a bold step, and the action of the New York market at the beginning of this week was awaited as an indication of either the wisdom or prematurity of the bank's move.

Continued early depression of prices at New York was reflected at London in an increasingly soft trend. Selling by Paris interests added pressure, and considerable liquidation developed at times.

Both Paris and Berlin markets were sensitive to influences from New York, Paris showing improvement early in the week but failing to hold its gains, while Berlin prices were heavy.

In regard to the business situation in the United States observations by authorities appear to vary. One says that while business conditions have been sound, there is the possibility that the break in stock prices has left them otherwise, and that trade in some lines will continue to decline.

It is also said that liquidation in stocks has been due in part to selling by "insiders" on the knowledge of a downward trend in trade. This, however, seems an opinion opposite to those recently expressed by many of the country's leading business men and bankers.

Money Turnover Heavy

Volume of money turnover in the United States, as measured by check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce, was considerably larger in the week ended Nov. 2 than in either the previous week or the like week last year. Carloadings during the latest reported week were also larger than in either previous period. The general level of wholesale prices declined from the preceding week, and were lower than a year ago.

Financing by bonds this week amounted to $18,866,000, compared with $2,292,500 last week and $75,765,000 in the corresponding period last year.

Bank clearings totaled $16,860,166,000, compared with $10,605,339,000 in the like period last year, a gain of 59 per cent. October clearings were 32 per cent above September, and 35 per cent heavier than in the similar month last year.

Reports to the United States Department of Commerce state that trade in Argentina continues quiet, but with crop conditions good. Textile mills are working normally, with increases reported in duck weaving.

Dullness prevails in Brazil, and there is apprehension as to the financial condition of a number of firms. Exchange is quiet.

Improvement characterizes some lines of British industry but a recession has developed in others. Steel, shoe, coal, textile and carpet trades have afforded increased employment, while there has been an opposite trend in shipbuilding, tin plate and jute industries.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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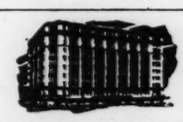

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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENCIES WANTED

SALESMAN, having wide experience and ability in selling, desires agency for reliable company; will travel. H-80, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Building, Chicago.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—Tourist accommodation by the week, month or season. Schmidt Apartments, 1529 S. W. 7th Street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARIS, FRANCE—Firms interested in Paris goods can buy them through Maison WOLLAK, commissionaires, 113 Fbg. Poissonnière; commission 5%; small trial orders are welcome.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS sold singly the cost would be $2.25; sells $1.00; steel engraved-lined envelopes; customer's name can be imprinted 50¢ profit; write quick, MARY EMMA STEIN, Hannibal, Mo.

HELP WANTED — MEN

BARBER, surpassing workman, sell supplies, win trade, must fully assure ability, experience; modern, going shop; wage, share or rent; flat over shop; live town 1200. T. E. MOWRY, Marcellus, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

An Unusual Opportunity

Substantial future for women of education, age 28 to 45; income commensurate with efforts; must be unincumbered and free to devote full time; state qualifications. THE BOOKHOUSE FOR CHILDREN, 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

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In Glendale Since 1917
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REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women

Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 150 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—Large room, private bath, shower; 1 block Christian Science church and tea room; telephone; quiet; near bay, hotel; $50 week. MRS. J. O. HARLEY, 1848 N. E. 4th Avenue.

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NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agcy.) Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person. 230-31 H. W. Heliman Bldg. Los Angeles

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

TRAVELING salesman, sales supervisor, now employed, wants connection with reputable firm; experienced and competent; references furnished. Address X-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

LADY chauffeur will drive owner's car; trips or touring; meet boats, trains; San Francisco Bay district; references. ZELL W. GREGORY, 628 N. Baker, Stockton, Calif.

TO LET — FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

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107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
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405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3901
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PORTLAND, ORE.
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Alcohol to Be Used to Make Stockings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREENOCK—The centenary of the Scottish temperance movement was celebrated here recently under the auspices of the Greenock Total Abstinence Society, which was founded by John Dunlop 100 years ago.

A history of the Scottish temperance movement with special reference to John Dunlop and Greenock, compiled by T. W. Hamilton, has been issued in booklet form in connection with the temperance celebrations. Mr. Hamilton contends that the facts given in his review vindicate the claim of Greenock to be the home of the organized temperance movement in Scotland, if not in Great Britain.

A civic luncheon to mark the occasion was given by Greenock Corporation in the Town Hall Saloon, Provost Drummond presiding. John Macpherson, in proposing the toast of "The Scottish Temperance Movement," said that 1829 was a memorable year in the social and religious life of Scotland. In that year was formed the temperance society in Greenock which claimed to be the first of its kind in the country.

One hundred years ago there were 1116 licensed premises in Greenock. Now there were only 103. It was a singular fact that since these plague spots had been cleared away the deposits in the savings banks had enormously increased and investments in savings certificates had been considerable. The change from drinking to banking had made an enormous difference to the comfort, health and happiness of the people, and had resulted in brighter, happier homes and increased prosperity for everyone in the community.

Sir Godfrey Collins proposed the toast of the Corporation of Greenock, and Provost Drummond evoked laughter in his reply by remarking that he had the interesting announcement to make to the visitors: that the Greenock Distillery was to reopen shortly, but, he added, it was to manufacture commercial alcohol, which would be used for the making of silk stockings!

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 80 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

WE require the services of several agents either part or full time to sell our line of high grade broadcloth shirts; liberal commission; free outfit. Write Desk B, STUESSY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., 193 Middle St., Lewiston, Maine.

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5561.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

LOWE'S RENTING SERVICE
180 Allerton Road, Newton Highlands
Tel. Center Newton 1111

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON

1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road, Back Bay 4988.

BROOKLINE, MASS., *Overlooking Reservoir*

Furnished, sunny, 4 to 7-room apartments, equipped with Frigidaire and modern kitchens at 350-358 Chestnut Hill Ave. Phone SAMUEL H. WHITLEY, Aspinwall 9109 or Hancock 5594 or apply Janitor, 134 Puglewood Ave.

BROOKLINE, Chestnut Hill, Mass. —6-room apartment like new, heated, $55 or with garage $60. Telephone Regent 4651-W.

FOR RENT

ATTRACTIVE STEAM-HEATED APARTMENTS

3 to 6 rooms. Continuous hot water. All modern conveniences. Centrally located. Readily accessible to downtown districts. Good neighborhood.

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JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Unusually attractive lower apartment of 6 rooms in 2-apartment house, 2 porches, fireplace, hot-water heat, Frigidaire; view of pond and parkway. Jamaica 2693-W.

N. Y. C.—Large living room, alcove bedroom, tiled bath, attractively furnished; also large studio, bath, real kitchen, yard, unfurnished, $75. 24 West 87th St. OWNER.

N. Y. C., 50 West 67th—Desirable, cheerful, attractive 4-room apartment, Frigidaire; exceptional opportunity; fine appointment. Trafalgar 0376.

N. Y. C., 173 W. 78th St. (3 B)—Sublet unfurnished modern apartment; 3 large sunny rooms, including real kitchen.

NEW YORK CITY, 17 West 95th St.—Two rooms and kitchen, tiled bath, all improvements; $65 monthly.

ROSLINDALE, MASS.—6 up-to-date large rooms, clean and very attractive; near cars. 247 Beech St. Tel. Parkway 4626-R.

ROXBURY, MASS.—Furnished 5-room flat, near park; steam heat, electricity and gas; elderly people; Protestant; $35. Write JANITOR, 101 Dale St.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Willys-Knight, model 70-A, 5-passenger sedan; 2 years old this month, low mileage, new Goodyear 1st quality tires, mohair upholstery, Duco good as new; sleeve-valve motor improving daily, no carbon, no valves to grind. $685.00 cash. OWNER, Somerset 2257-W. (Somerville, Mass.)

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOARD for 1 or 2 children, in country home near good schools. MRS. R. BAUM, R. F. D. 3, Newburgh, N. Y.

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OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
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Tel. Regent 1500

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COINS, STAMPS, bought and sold; catalog quoting prices paid, 10c. WM. HESSLEIN, 101 Tremont St., cor. Bromfield, Boston.

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Dances Friday Evenings—Tel. B. B. 6060

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Commerce Employment Bureau
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505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

FLORENCE SPENCER
Commercial opportunities for men and women. 2 West 43d Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ADAMS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—First class domestic help furnished; references investigated. 43 Tremont St., Boston. Tel. Haymarket 5325.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Dependable (white) servants; reference investigated. BELLA BREGER, Licensee.
Telephones: Harlem 6264—2469

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Have Beautiful Floors

Your floors sanded, cleaned, waxed and polished by most modern methods. Bonded operators. Whole house done in a day. No fuss or muss. Free demonstration and estimate. Commonwealth 1228 or write BEAUTIFUL FLOORS, 664 Tremont Street, Boston.

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Joan Lincoln
All Branches of Hairdressing
Permanent Waving
236 Huntington Ave., Boston Ken. 6159

HELP WANTED — MEN

AUTOMOBILE salesman wanted to sell both new and used cars; steady work, salary and commission; automobile selling experience not necessary, but must have sales ability and be an active worker. R-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Neat honest woman, good cook, housework, home nights; state experience. Box N-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C.—Wanted, dressmaker for shop workroom, capable of cutting, fitting, and making gowns; also high class remodeling and alterations. P-39, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., Ocean View—Rest home of refinement for those desiring rest or experienced care; rooms facing water. Call Jackson 2490, or write HAZEL JONES, 225 Humphrey Street.

Tenacre Inc.
TEL. PRINCETON 755
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

MIAMI BEACH winter homes leased, $1000 to $10,000 furnished. JOHN T. LARKIN, 2230 Collins Ave., Miami Beach, Fla.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—Day bed and armchair. Tel. mornings for appointment, Endicott 4124. 173 W. 78th St. (Apt. 3B), N. Y. C.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—Dining room set, odds and ends of furniture and clothing. HILLCREST, 3271-W, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

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PHILIP PODREN CO., 10 Talbot Ave., Boston—Specialists in removals to and from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington. Phones Talbot 7474, Milton 4563.

MUSICIANS

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced organist, available; church, theatre, accompanying, etc.; preferably N. Y. C. Box P-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner's double office mornings. 959 Little Bldg. Call M188 WALKER, Newton North 3770 mornings.

PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES
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Two lovely houses with charming home atmosphere, open fires, best table and service; 6 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; near stores and theaters; attention; high elevation; quiet. Tel. Greenwich 3770 or write 303 Millbank Ave.

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Phone Ronkonkoma 16

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Opposite Symphony Hall

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FOR SALE—A Mehlin baby grand piano, privately owned; excellent condition; may be seen by appointment; reasonably priced. MRS. X., BRANDON HALL, Brookline, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

A REAL home and garage in the busy City of Quincy, Mass., located on one of the best streets; well built, cozy, comfortable; improvements, up to date; price $5100, small down payment (all financed). L-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPE COD

NEAR HYANNIS, seven acres land, 450 feet ocean frontage. 32 Upland Rd., Winthrop, Mass.

FOR SALE—Beautiful summer home, whole island, in beautiful lake fed by springs; splendid view, tall pines, fragrant air, quiet; house very well built, large piazzas, copper screened, electric lights; large launch, row boat, canoe; fine running spring water; 5 bedrooms, bathroom, large living room with fireplace, dining room, kitchen, pantry, maid's room, extra lavatory; boathouse, shed. This is a very unusual property, for sale now. N-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

A HORSE LOVER'S IDEAL COUNTRY HOME, in the beautiful New England town of Brimfield, Mass.; 100 acres, wooded hills, level fields, meadow, orchard, trout brook; 10-room colonial house, fine stable, paddock, miles of dirt road and bridle path. Send for photographs and details. JOSEPH G. WOODBURY & SON, 31 Elm St., Springfield, Mass.

IF interested in real estate for sale or to rent please call MRS. H. L. CHAMBERLAIN of L. F. QUIMBY, 34 Haven St., Reading, Mass. House Tel. 0845-W.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—For sale or for rent, furnished or unfurnished, unusual 7-room all modern house; fireplace, hardwood floors, steam, glassed porch. SHERBURNE, 30 Prospect Ave. Breakers 1645-W.

We own and offer for sale restricted land for homes in Metropolitan Boston
BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
REALTORS
110 State Street Boston

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BOSTON, 87 St. Stephen St., Suite 17—Quiet, comfortable room in small apartment suitable for business woman; kitchen privileges. Tel. Kenmore 1846.

BOSTON, 205 Bay State Road—Square room; warm, comfortable; bath floor; clean and quiet; very desirable. Kenmore 2497.

BOSTON—56 ST. STEPHEN STREET
Distinctive Home—Large Double Room
One block from church

BOSTON, 191 Huntington Avenue, Suite 3, Kenmore 7496 — Comfortably well-furnished room; reasonable.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 81 Ivy St., just off Beacon—Sunny front room, very nicely furnished; suitable for 2. Tel. Regent 5933-M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Small front room; very reasonable; electric light, heat; near Massachusetts Ave., Harvard College; quiet neighborhood. Phone evenings, Saturday or Sunday, University 1968-M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractive room for woman; new apartment near Harvard Square, off Massachusetts Ave.; moderate rate, privileges. Call University 1102 or University 7780-W

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Room, private home, fine residential section; near transfer station; board optional; reasonable. 21 Paisley Park. Talbot 1668.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Homelike room next to bath, shower; conveniently central. 6-5182 after 6 p. m. MRS. A. G. PROVOST, 277 Wethersfield Avenue.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Rooms for rent; large, beautiful rooms. 136 Rich Ave. Oak. 3359. Near New Haven station.

N. Y. C.—Light warm rooms, single and double; running water; homelike apartment; convenient all transportation; gentlemen preferred. 411 West End Ave., cor. 80th, Apt. 9E.

N. Y. C.—Young lady desires share large, beautifully furnished room, 71st St. and Broadway, with business girl; Christian Scientist preferred. Phone Susquehanna 9815.

N. Y. C., 178th (1366 St. Nicholas)—Redecorated, sunny, elevator, homelike; kitchen privilege optional; references. Washington Heights 0309.

N. Y. C.—Attractive rooms, business people, 220 West 107th, Apt. 66. Call before 11 A. M. and after 7 P. M. Clarkson 8708.

RUGS FOR SALE

RARE antique Persian picture rugs; perfect condition. Telephone Milton, Mass. 3541.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CONSTRUCTION supervisor seeks position in field or office, with architect, owner or builder; previous experience in general construction and maintenance of office buildings, hotels, apartment houses and residences, including mechanical equipment, knowledge of business and capable of transacting details with sub-contractors; good education; resident of New York City. Box L-32, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

COMPANION or housekeeper by middle-aged woman capable of taking charge of home; prefer Washington or vicinity. Address Box 110, c/o Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 1281 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

COMPANION to elderly lady or one needing care; speak four languages; pianist; no objection to travel. Box M-65, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

POSITION desired as companion by capable refined woman; have had 6 years' stenographic experience. J. L., 8 Dalton St., Suite 4 (Boston).

POSITION WANTED—By teacher with unusual experience and ability in story telling to children in the grades; results in extending taste, quickening esthetic and emotional development, and attaining a beautiful and practical English are surprising. X-80, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

REFINED, capable woman wishes position as housekeeper or attendant to one needing care. B-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED, reliable person takes charge in parents' absence; educated in England. Box N-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNINCUMBERED middle-aged woman wishes a position as attendant or home or club manager; good cook, experienced; country preferred. M-63, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG business woman of refinement, good personality, wishes position managing restaurant, cafeteria or tea room; much experience in this line of work; best of references. Call Genesee 7076-R or write 547 Flint St., Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced with children, seeks position as nursery governess; highest references; capable teaching music and German. Box S-64, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN, educated musician, will act as companion; willing to travel. Box P-40, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DEVELOP POISE—Social assurance, conversation, repartee, story telling. MLLE. LOUISE, Park Central Hotel, 56th St. and 7th Ave., New York. Circle 8000.

ITALIAN
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PIANO TEACHER—Lessons at studio or pupil's home; beginners and advanced; specializing in technique and expression. Call Parkway 0649-W. LUCILLE RANDOLPH, Roslindale, Mass.

VOICE CULTURE AND DICTION

For readers, nurses, soloists and all interested in improving voice projection and diction; have successfully trained active workers in these fields; references on request. MARY RICH, Prince George Hotel, 14 East 28th Street, New York City.

VOICE CULTURE AND DICTION
For readers, nurses, soloists and all interested in improving voice projection and diction; have successfully trained active workers in these fields; references on request. MARY RICH, Prince George Hotel, 14 East 28th Street, New York City.

TO LET — FURNISHED

COMING TO FLORIDA THIS WINTER? Beautiful house, elegantly furnished, overlooking famous Sarasota Bay; reasonable rental for season. Write H. J. HOELSTAD, Sarasota, Florida.

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen; newly decorated; ideal location. Schuyler 5943 or SUPT.

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FLORIDA
Daytona Beach—Princess Issena Hotel News Stand; Mrs. T. O. Steele, 238½ South Beach; Beach Book Shop, Peninsular Station.
Fort Myers—Broadway News Company
Hollywood—J. C. Law's News Agency, 1919 Hollywood Blvd.; Jackson's News Agency, 2011 Hollywood Blvd.
Jacksonville—The Union News Co., Stand No. 1, Terminal Station; H. & W. B. Drew Co., 45 West Bay St.; L. McCumber's News Stand, 1839 Main St.
Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.; Swartz & Gasson News Agency; The Purple Wings, 2019 Biscayne Blvd.
St. Petersburg—World News Stand; Plaza News Store, 506 Central Ave.; Mack's Milk Depot, 216 Central Ave.
West Palm Beach—West Palm Beach News Agency, 108½ North Olive Ave.
Home City News Company, Zack and Franklin Sts.; J. E. Baer's News Stand, 3 Post Office Arcade.
GEORGIA
Atlanta—Piedmont Hotel; World News Co., 94½ Marietta St.; Henry Grady Hotel News Stand; Brown & Allen News Stand, Terminal Station.
Augusta—Bon Air Hotel News Stand; Steve's Place, 1140 Broad St.
Brunswick—Jack Gardner, Newsdealer, Oglethorpe Hotel
Macon—Hotel Dempsey News Stand; Hotel Lanier News Stand
Savannah—Chas. Lamas, 44 Bull St.
NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville—D. R. Fater, 3 Haywood St.; O. A. Robertson's News Stand, Langren Hotel.
Charlotte—Charlotte Hotel News Stand.
Raleigh—Sir Walter Hotel News Stand.
Wilmington—Service News Stand, 305 Front St.
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Charleston—Slovis Store, 318 King St.; Demos Bros., 2 Broad St.

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Alabama

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: GROVER CLEVELAND.

Where: The United States.

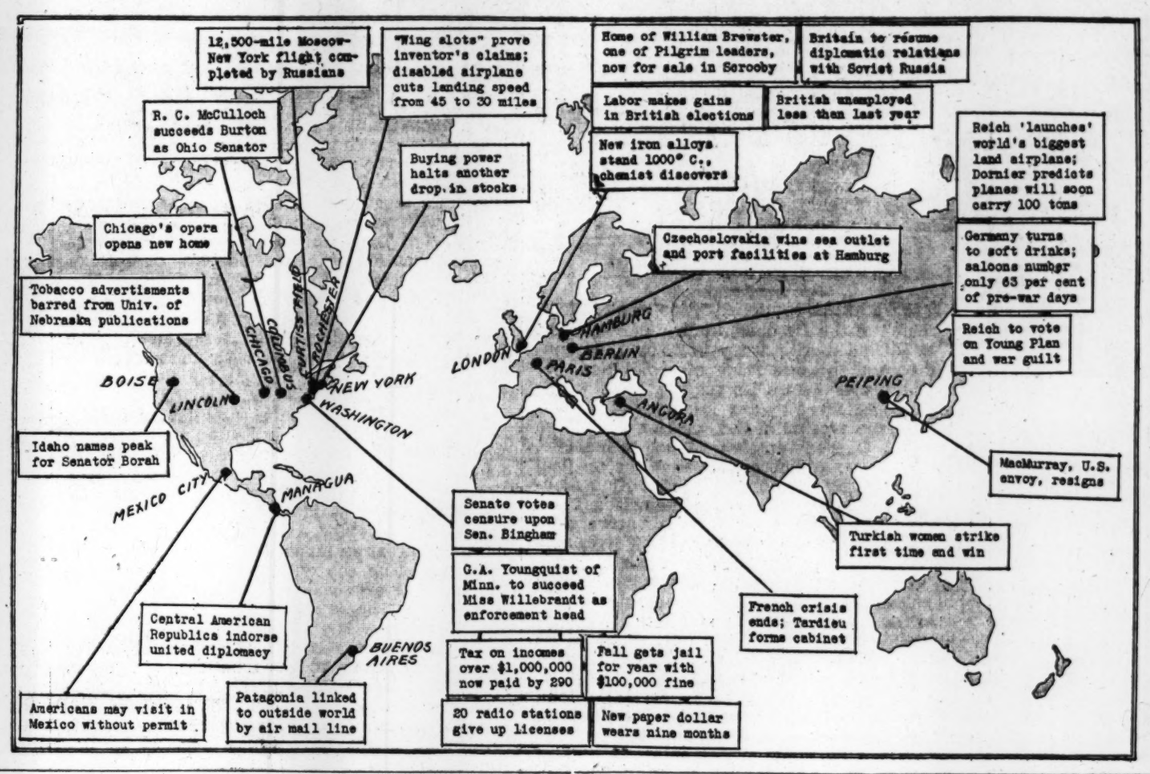
When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: Twice President of the United States, the first Democrat to hold that office since the days of James Buchanan. He was fifth among the nine children born to the Rev. Richard F. Cleveland, a Presbyterian clergyman; was sent to the common schools and would have gone to college, as his father had done, except that responsibilities for the family suddenly devolved upon him. In 1855, on his way west, he broke the journey at Buffalo, N. Y., where an uncle of his was a publisher; there he was offered a position and there he pursued his career for some years.

Cleveland's earnestness, intelligence and industry resulted in steady progress. Having mastered the rudiments of the law, he was made assistant district attorney of Erie County, then district attorney, sheriff and a member of a prominent law firm. At about the time when Buffalo resolved to remedy certain corruptions within its city government, Cleveland was elected mayor and thus utilized to the utmost his opportunities to serve the public interests. In 1882 he was elected Governor of New York State, two years later President of the United States. The many prominent Republicans who deserted the candidate of their own party, James G. Blaine, to vote for Cleveland were known as "Mugwumps."

The same régime of efficiency and of uprightness marked Cleveland's years in the White House. We are still living near enough to Cleveland's time so that opinions differ with regard to the manner in which he dealt with the many perplexing problems which arose during his two administrations, notably the tariff. During the interval between his two terms, he applied himself to the practice of law in New York City. At the close of his second term he retired to private life at Princeton, N. J., lecturing sometimes on public affairs at the University and writing a series of articles.

World News of the Week at a Glance


12,500-mile Moscow-New York flight completed by Russians
"Wing slots" prove inventor's claims; disabled airplane cuts landing speed from 45 to 30 miles
Home of William Brewster, one of Pilgrim leaders, now for sale in Scrooby
Britain to resume diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia
Labor makes gains in British elections
British unemployed less than last year
R. C. McCulloch succeeds Burton as Ohio Senator
Buying power halts another drop in stocks
New iron alloys stand 1000° C., chemist discovers
Reich 'launches' world's biggest land airplane; Dornier predicts planes will soon carry 100 tons
Chicago's opera opens new home
Czechoslovakia wins sea outlet and port facilities at Hamburg
Germany turns to soft drinks; saloons number only 65 per cent of pre-war days
Tobacco advertisments barred from Univ. of Nebraska publications
Reich to vote on Young Plan and war guilt
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LINCOLN
CHICAGO
CLEVELAND
CURTISS FIELD
ROCHESTER
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
HAMBURG
BERLIN
PARIS
ANGORA
PEIPING
Idaho names peak for Senator Borah
MacMurray, U.S. envoy, resigns
MEXICO CITY
MANAGUA
Senate votes censure upon Sen. Bingham
Turkish women strike first time and win
C.A. Youngquist of Minn. to succeed Miss Willebrandt as enforcement head
French crisis ends; Tardieu forms cabinet
Central American Republics indorse united diplomacy
BUENOS AIRES
Tax on incomes over $1,000,000 now paid by 290
Fall gets jail for year with $100,000 fine
Americans may visit in Mexico without permit
Patagonia linked to outside world by air mail line
20 radio stations give up licenses
New paper dollar wears nine months

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Old Debts

Escondido, Calif.

A SHORT time ago an elderly man received a letter with a name written in the upper left-hand corner that brought back vague recollections. He pondered the envelope for some moments, trying to recall the associations with that name.

Gradually the time—some 30 years ago—came before his vision, when a family by that name had run a butcher business across the street from his own store. He recalled the man now, not very good at business—but an adept at borrowing money! There had been several boys in the family, busy little fellows, always doing odd jobs to help out the family budget.

He opened the envelope and out fell a check for $300!

In astonishement he read the accompanying note, written in a strong, businesslike hand. It stated that the writer, son of the man whom he had known years ago, had kept these old notes contracted by his father and amounting in all to $300, and that now, having established himself in a prosperous busines, he wished to clear this indebtedness.

What happy surprises come with the payment of old debts! And what blessing remains with the sender!

A Word a Day

Retrogression

This word is used to designate a going backward, a move from a higher to a lower estate. While it does not carry quite the ignobility and baseness of "degeneration," there is, nevertheless, a very definite thought of a step from better to worse.

We trace our word to the Latin *retrogradus*, "going backward," from *retro*, "backward," and *gradi*, "to step, to go."

Great care should be taken to discriminate in pronunciation between this word and its adjective or verb form, "retrograde." Re-tro-gres'-sion is accented on the third syllable and is pronounced as though spelled re-tro-gresh'-un. The first *e* is long, as in *eve*, *o* is as in *obey*, second *e* as in *end*, *u* as in *circus*. (The verb re-tro-gress' is similarly pronounced.) The preferred pronunciation of ret'-ro-grade, however, calls for emphasis on the first syllable, the *e* is short as in *end*, *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *late*. The final *e* is silent.

"When the cause of his retrogression was uncovered, progress began."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

A Quotation for Today

THERE are two ways to be rich: one is to have much; the other is to want little.—ANON.

Brevities

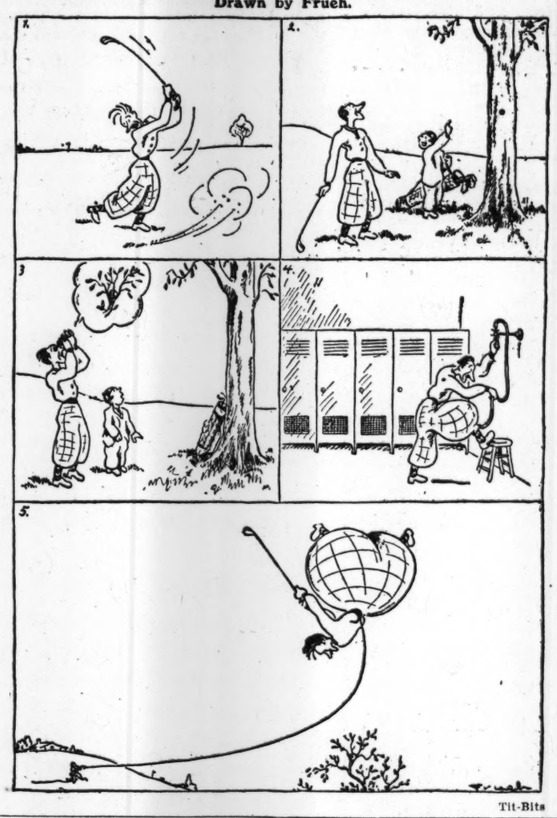
Macon Telegraph: The great American question: "Let's see. When is the next installment due?"

Border Cities Star: Poland spent over 85,000,000 zlotys on its exposition. That's zloty money.

Winston-Salem Journal: Talk is cheap—but, then, there's the telephone bill.

AN ENTERPRISING GOLFER.

Drawn by Fruch.



Tit-Bits

In Lighter Vein.

Confession

I always lose an argument,
But when I get to bed
I think of all the clever things
I might as well have said.
—*Chicago Daily News.*

Oil on Troubled Waters

She: "What do you mean by telling Maisie Smith that I was a walking drugstore?"

He (brightly): "I mean—er—you have *everything*, darling!"

All That's Needed

The Prospective Groom (gayly): "Will it take much to feather a nest?"

Furniture Dealer: "Only a little down!"

For an Example

Booster: "She's a wonderful skater. She can write her name on the ice."

Creditor: "I wish she would write it on a check."—*Pitt Panther.*

All the Way

Jinks: "Did you read that autobiography of a night club hostess?"

Binks: "Yes, from cover to cover charge!"

Odds and Ends

Arch Bridges

The new arch bridge at Sydney, Australia, when completed will be the greatest arch bridge in the world. It has a central span of 1650 feet. At present the Hell Gate Bridge across the East River, New York, is the largest bridge of this type with a span of 978 feet.

Standardized Wood

The standardization of sawn and planed wood is a goal toward which a Swedish industrial committee is now working.

Helium From Gas

A method of extracting helium from ordinary natural gas has been evolved by Dr. H. P. Cady of the University of Kansas.

Snow and Rain

The weight of the rain and snow precipitation over the entire world averages 16,000,000 tons a second.

Weight of Air

Thirty thousand cubic feet of air weighs about one ton.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Riverside, California

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Monitor. My first was not published but perhaps there was not space in the Mail Bag, at that time, but I hope to have better success this time. I love to read the Monitor because I know what I read in it is true.

I am making a collection of state songs, and I should be grateful to the readers of the Monitor in different states if they send me their state songs, also the song entitled, "My Own United States," and if some readers who live in Pennsylvania or Iowa would send me maps of those states I should be very grateful.

I will gladly exchange California souvenirs with correspondents.

For several years I have been a shut-in. I began to study Christian Science about eight months ago.

Lilas H.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although we've been getting the Monitor for three years. I enjoy reading the Mail Bag, Snubs, Waddles, the Sun Dial, Odds and Ends, and One Minute Biographies.

I live in Chicago, sometimes known as the "Windy City." We have many beautiful parks and places of interest such as the Field Museum, Soldier Field, Shedd Aquarium, and Buckingham Fountain.

I collect autographs (of which I have many) and stamps. I am also interested in sports. I am 14 years of age and should like to hear from boys in any part of the world and I promise I will answer all letters I receive.

Thomas P.

Buxton, Derbyshire, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have gained one correspondent from America whom I enjoy much. I am 15 years of age and I should love to correspond with any girl from Japan, Arabia, India and Ireland, about 14 years of age or the same age as I am, myself, who would care to correspond with me.

I am attending a boarding school in Buxton and it is lovely to be in such a happy atmosphere. I am very interested in the Monitor and am sure that everybody that reads it must gain by it. I love Snubs and I Record Only the Sunny Hours especially, also The Home Forum.

I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 3 years of age and I love it more and more as I grow older. I love all outdoor sports and my favorite hobbies are swimming and reading.

Norah S.

Clermont, Florida

Dear Editor:

Happy wishes to you and all the Mail Bag readers.

For a very long time I have wanted to add my words of appreciation for the Monitor. I love it all so much that it is hard for me to choose just what pages interest me most. The Home Forum, Household Arts and Crafts and the Garden pages have filled me with ideas. The Educational Page has helped me so much and I love the Children's Page, and the world-wide international news and the editorials. I think every page is wonderful. It is as much fun for me to read the Monitor as it is for me to go to a party.

Clermont is a very small town in the central part of Florida, surrounded by lovely lakes and beautiful hills. I live six miles from Clermont. We have a nice large estate, with a lake at the bottom of the hill, and our house on the top. We have everything to make it interesting—many plants, all kinds of wild flowers and a number of birds to sing to us.

We have a monkey, two dogs, a horse and a flock of pretty ducks—all nice friends to have at a country home.

We have something else—two of the most precious little girls. I help them make scrapbooks out of all the stories and of Snubs. They both love to cut these out and paint the pictures. We have great times.

I shall welcome correspondence from anyone all over the world. I am 16 years of age, and hope to make lots of friends through the Mail Bag. I am especially interested in kindergarten work and national affairs.

My best thanks to everyone who helps to make our wonderful paper so full of good.

Marvel Z.

Blackburn, Lancashire, England

Dear Editor:

I am very grateful for The Christian Science Monitor, as it is very helpful in so many ways. I enjoy the Young Folks' Page and also The Home Forum. The One Minute Biographies are very useful for school and give just the amount that is usually required.

I have one sister, and we have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School for eight years. Now my sister is too old to go, but I still attend and love it very much.

Joan H.

Washington, District of Columbia

Dear Editor:

I wish to express my appreciation for the Mail Bag. When it first appeared, I answered a letter from Massachusetts and later others from all over the world. That was only a beginning. Today I am very happy with all my correspondents. I have had the pleasure of meeting some of these friends. Recently I returned from New England, where I visited and met girls in Massachusetts and Maine.

I met my first friend in 1927 when I was in Boston for the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, also the following year. This spring I had an opportunity to be hostess to her. While she was here another Mail Bag friend from New Jersey came down for Easter Sunday. My friend in Portland, Maine, has proved as charming as her letters. I am truly grateful to her, as I enjoyed this visit in Maine more than any I've ever had and I have traveled considerably.

I have always known of Christian Science, I am now 19 and I am grateful for having the privilege of attending Sunday School as long as possible. I enjoy all our literature, especially the Monitor, which I have found very helpful in school work. It would be difficult for me to say which part I enjoy most, but I rather believe the articles on history, especially ancient, and literature.

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. Though I have a number of friends, I should appreciate more, especially from Europe and Egypt, but it does not matter where they live. I am interested in practically everything—school, music, art, handcrafts, sports, traveling and reading. I am sorry for so many I's, but trust you will see within, my deep appreciation for the Mail Bag.

Jessie L.

Tacoma, Washington

Dear Editor:

Tacoma, my home, is known as the "Lumber Capital of America." It is situated near beautiful Mount Tacoma, which is perhaps better known as Mount Rainier.

I have read the Mail Bag ever since it was started, and have found it and the other wonderful features of the Monitor very interesting. I am 18 years of age and should like to correspond with anyone, anywhere. I am a member of the Order of the Rainbow for Girls, attend the Christian Science Sunday School, and am much interested in all branches of music.

Ruth J.

[Thanks for the picture of Tacoma, Ruth.—Ed.]

Lyman, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

As I have never seen a Mail Bag letter from Lyman, Oklahoma, I thought I would write one. I am a boy 14 years old and go to the Lyman school. I love to read The Christian Science Monitor, especially the Mail Bag letters. I don't think I have ever seen a better paper.

My hobby is collecting stamps and post cards. I should be very glad to correspond with boys my age or three or four years older. I should like to receive letters from all over the world, especially from foreign countries.

Lawrence C.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

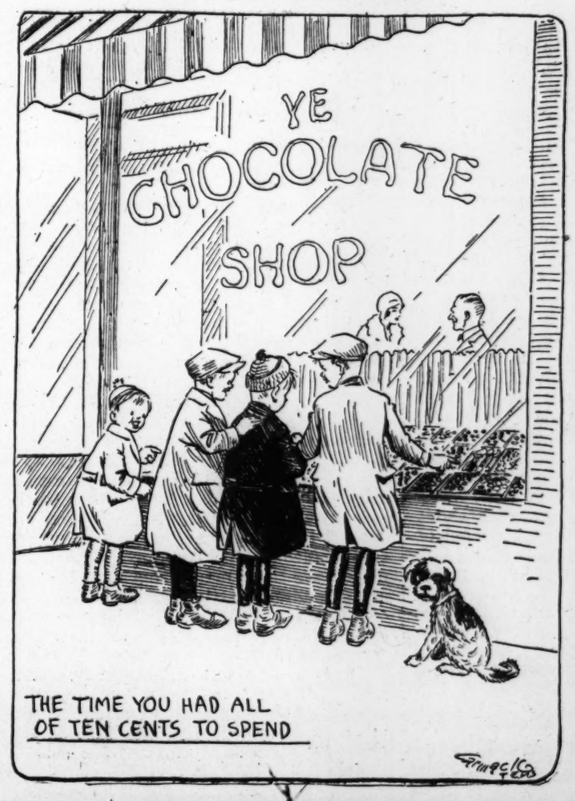
THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What new $100,000,000 project is under way in Russia?—*World's Great Capitals*.... 20
2. What is the extent of American investments in Mexico?—*Odds and Ends*.. 20
3. What was Mr. Coolidge's favorite breakfast dish, according to a former presidential chef? — *Household Arts Page* 20
4. How many Americans paid taxes last year on incomes over $1,000,000? — *Editorial* 20
5. How many tourists visited New England during the last year?—*New England Article* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

RARE RECOLLECTIONS



Recipe Puzzle

By Using One-Third, One-Half or One-Fifth of the Letters in the Words as Indicated, Spell the Name of a Kind of Cookie.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Book Puzzle: Encyclopedia.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The A B C of Prison Reform

SELDOM does the public glimpse a great social question in the simple terms used by William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General of the United States, in a recent radio address. "The prison of the future," he said, "should be at once a disciplinary school for those who can be reformed, a place of segregation for the incorrigible, and a laboratory for the study of the causes of crime." Surely that definition might be added to the dictionary's description of "prison." It is the very A B C of the matter.

The 5000 federal prisoners represent about one-fortieth of the whole prison population. Their offenses usually are capital crimes. The casual offender is the exception. The Federal Government has the means and the organization, and it should have the willingness, to make its prisons true laboratories for "the study of the causes of crime."

The Attorney-General is willing to undertake the task, beyond doubt. His first need is an adequate appropriation by Congress. The five new places of detention—or shall we say, true reform?—for which he asks, should be granted forthwith. Having them, the Attorney-General will be able to determine which of his charges are suited for discipline, which are incorrigible and which are socially incompetent. Expressed in such terms, the matter becomes vastly simplified. In a decade after the Attorney-General's plan shall be made effective, we shall not be able to credit, as a cause of the difficulties under discussion, the present fact of ancient, overcrowded, unintelligent cages of stone and steel where men are herded together, largely left to idleness, and the worst mixed with the best. A circus does not treat its animals so!

Prison reform is a large human problem. But it is something more—an urgent social necessity. In the United States especially, growing population, unleavened elements native and foreign, and the gaudiness of the new day, each contributes its own measure to fill the prisons. And the Attorney-General touches a second vital point when he speaks of parole and probation. He confirms what everyone knows—parole and probation "are not working satisfactorily." The political factor is one to be considered, though not the weightiest.

The plain truth seems to be that the discretionary boards lack any adequate standard of measurement for a man's fitness or unfitness to rejoin society. They must have more accurate knowledge of his true condition. The burning hatred of society which flared in recent prison riots smolders in the thought of many a convict after his "time" is finished. Resentment, bitter and black, over wrongs, real or fancied, may hold him prisoner still, and set him off against the world, a peril to himself and his fellows. Yet he is thrust among us daily. Of all the blunders committed by civilization, there are few to equal the release of prisoners simply because they have spent a given number of days in a house behind walls. If society is to make reformation rather than punishment the goal, it must not only give the criminal the opportunity for reform, but must make sure he uses it.

The Changing Magazine Field

IN ITS cover of blue and buff—the colors of the Continental Army—the Century comes in its new character as a quarterly review. It passes out of the monthly field just as the ancient Edinburgh Review suspends publication with the editorial explanation that people in this era will not wait three months for views and comments on public matters. Perhaps this depends a good deal on the nature of the views and comments. In the United States two quarterlies, at least, are thriving—the Yale Review and Foreign Affairs—and a third, the Virginia Quarterly, is emphatically winning approval among people of taste and culture. One might like to suggest to the publishers of these periodicals that they "stagger" their dates of publication. That is to say, instead of coming out at the same time, as is the case today, let one take January, April, July and October as its dates of publication, another February, May, August and November, and so on with one other. Perhaps intelligent co-operation on this fundamental point might lead to a division of the literary field to be covered, as well.

In the days of its lusty youth the Century was a real force for the literary, artistic and ethical betterment of the Nation. Its field was more limited than that to which the popular magazine of today appeals, but of much higher intellectual capacity. Its editors could, and did, print useful and constructive articles of a sort from which the editor of one of the two-million-a-month magazines nowadays would turn with a contemptuous "No circulation in that!" The high-water mark of the old Century was about 250,000 copies at the time of the publication of the War Papers. As a rule, it ran about 150,000 copies, and held this circulation by the publication of literary material of the highest order, and such illustrations as the world had not seen before and emphatically does not see now. In time the numbers of this magazine containing the examples of the masters of wood-engraving are likely to have a collectors' value.

In commenting upon the progress of the last thirty years, a prominent writer recently stated that among its manifestations was the invention of fast printing presses for turning out magazines. This invention, plus that of photo-engraving, put an end to wood-engraving as an industrial art, and tolled the knell of the old-time artistic popular magazines in the United States.

The advertisers' demand for huge circulations has likewise ended—with perhaps one notable exception—the conception of a monthly magazine as having some purpose higher than mere entertainment. In its new field the Century will have a new policy to formulate, and perhaps a new body of readers to enlist. Those who best recall the days of Gilder and of Underwood Johnson will wish it well.

"Alcohol and Medicine"

AN EDITORIAL captioned "Alcohol and Medicine" in the October number of American Medicine merits study both by those opposed to and those in favor of prohibition, because it places before its readers facts which must be considered by any fair-minded individual who is interested in the question of the use of alcohol. There is ample evidence to indicate, says the writer of the article, that the medical consensus today "demonstrates that King Alcohol has been dethroned and that he neither rules medicine nor is even permitted to serve as a slave to those who would ignore his tyranny." That is a sweeping statement, but it is only one of several which are equally outstanding. "There is very definite evidence that alcohol never possessed the values that were attributed to it, and that today the falsity of the allegations of its therapeutic power for various diseases has been demonstrated," is one of these.

The writer also refers to an article by Dr. John D. Rolleston in the July, 1929, issue of the British Journal of Inebriety, which discusses the question not so much from the standpoint of prohibition in one country or another as in terms of the actual employment of alcohol in medical practice in specific diseases, with the stress that is placed upon alcoholic medication in present-day textbooks of medical practice. And he calls attention to Dr. Rolleston's summary and conclusions as "worth noting." Here they are: He (Dr. Rolleston) directs attention to the remarkable decline in the use of alcohol for therapeutic purposes during the last generation; he believes that alcohol does not appear to be indispensable in the treatment of any of the diseases or conditions for which it is today employed; he concludes, from evidence obtained at a hospital in London, that "the consumption of alcohol could be practically reduced to nil without any injurious effects."

All of which is heartening to those who have long maintained that alcohol has never been entitled to the least credit for alleged benefits received from its usage, medicinally or otherwise. But there is a still more interesting point made by the writer. A large part of the repute of alcohol, he says, is the outgrowth of influence upon the medical profession from outside sources, a statement which he explains on the ground that physicians have been susceptible to the pleading of their patients who have desired the stimulating effects of alcohol and who have managed to persuade their doctors to sanction its use. And here is a final conclusion: "There is growing difficulty in establishing a sound basis for the therapeutic employment of alcohol as judged by current experience throughout the world."

An Unofficial Statesman

WHEN Salmon O. Levinson, a pioneer of the idea of outlawing war embodied in the Pact of Paris, returned from Europe a few days ago to his home city he was greeted as "one of the greatest diplomats of modern times." The description can hardly be questioned. It is astonishing that a Chicago lawyer, highly regarded in his own circles but unknown at large even to his own city, should individually take up arms against the historic war system, wrestle with it in the library of his modest home, invent an ingenious method for casting it out of society, get the plan into circulation, enlist key statesmen in its support, and finally see it come to adoption by the nations of the world, all within the space of a dozen years.

The peace movement now at full tide in terms of outlawry obviously is vastly indebted to the unofficial inspirer of the Briand-Kellogg treaty. To discover a way out of war which should appeal to all peoples was a masterpiece of international policy. To do what Mr. Levinson did in furtherance of the plan was an almost equal triumph. His devotion without calculation for himself, his practicality, his simple directness and his sense of humor combined to make him a winning and a formidable champion. His idea met the world's need and his personal advocacy supplied the tool to chisel it into form for statesmen and governments to take up and act upon.

Democracy Gains in Hungary

THE present session of the Hungarian Parliament is likely to witness important political changes, the significance of which will be felt in Hungary for many years to come. Hungary has passed through troublous times since 1918. A vanquished state, much reduced in size and economic resources, it was the scene, during the three years immediately after the World War, of a revolution, a short Communist régime and a counter-revolution. Only after Count Stephen Bethlen became Premier, in 1922, was there the semblance of internal peace. The last seven years have presented serious difficulties, but these have been overcome to a large degree.

Bethlen's task has been easier in some ways because of the virtual dictatorship which he has exercised, but this freedom from anxiety regarding parliamentary majorities has also had its drawbacks. The Unity Party, which has been his strong support, contains many diverse elements. Among these are reactionaries, to whom, while they rallied to the counter-revolution, concessions have to be made from time to time which are sometimes detrimental to the best interests of the state. Whether it is because he thinks these elements too strong to be opposed, or because his absolute majorities in both houses of Parliament and in the Cabinet have led to his getting out of touch with the majority of the Nation and with the trend of the times, is not easily determined; but the fact is becoming clearer that not only among the small opposition parties in Parliament, but also among the middle class generally, the demand for a more democratic government is making itself felt.

Another factor which cannot be ignored is the growing dissatisfaction among the small farmers. Agriculture has suffered badly of late years from foreign competition, and the demand for a more progressive land reform will probably form the basis of a new peasants' party.

Significant as are these factors, probably the one which carries greatest weight is that of the revision of the frontiers of Hungary, as laid down in the Treaty of Trianon. Any traveler in this state must have been amazed at the unanimity with which all political parties agree on this matter. To obtain that revision, Hungary is seeking continuously the support of foreign states, especially of England and France. The coming into power of the Labor Party in England, and the fact that many foreign friends of this state, including Lord Rothermere, have openly stated that frontier revision is only possible in a democratic Hungary, make political reform appear the essential step to that end. The Premier is far too astute not to realize that the opposition will utilize public sentiment and represent treaty revision as entirely dependent upon democratic changes, and so place the responsibility for the lack of realization of the Nation's "just ideals" upon him and the Government in power. But at the moment he shows no great enthusiasm for those changes.

Whatever be the outcome of the rising demand for greater political and economic liberty in Hungary, this is certain: the period of political stagnation has passed. And it will be a remarkable fact if the national agitation for treaty revision as to the frontiers, which has long been regarded as a great source of dissension in central Europe, should be the main factor in producing democratic changes which otherwise might have taken decades to put through.

The Influence of French Music

GALLIC ideas are exerting, through the summer classes for Americans, held at the Palace of Fontainebleau, an influence that before long should be unmistakably felt. French predilections in art generally are being communicated to the men and women who meet daily at the château of Francis I and Henri IV from the end of June to the end of September, and French methods in tone particularly are being taught to the group which assembles in the Louis XV wing of the structure and forms the student body of the American Conservatory. The style of Berlioz is being held up before the imagination, and the stamp of Debussy is being placed on the expression, of those who work under the vocal, instrumental and theoretical professors of the Fontainebleau School of Music with an effect that must soon start to count in the United States.

As arrangements begin to be made for next season, plans are said to be shaping also for the season after that, to include a celebration of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the school. When that time comes, someone should be heard telling what the summer courses have done to bring out the talent of American men and women and to make it speak for their nation to the international public. Whatever such orator shall say, he will be justified in accrediting the result to France; inasmuch as Fontainebleau teaching, vouched for by the Ministry of Public Instruction and directed by Charles M. Widor and Camille Decreus of the Paris Conservatory, is as confessedly French as anything can be. Not but that the American committee actively supervises affairs, and not but that American instructors have a voice in pedagogic policies. Nevertheless, a student could hardly come from the Fontainebleau school senseless to the glow of French sentiment. He would as likely return from an excursion through the Forest of Fontainebleau forgetful of the color of heather.

Formerly, Teutonic ideas were the prevailing ones in American musical education. Students who wanted advanced training, especially those ambitious to become composers, went to Germany, if they could get there. Many still go. But after the impressionist movement gained headway and Debussy was the talk rather than Brahms, they sought France in numbers. The success of Russian and Spanish composers in Paris seems to have had something to do with the case, too. As composers behave, so performers are inclined; and if neither are particularly concerned over impressionism just now, they still look to France for light. What light Americans have found at Fontainebleau since 1921, they should probably be expected to make shine in their own country by 1931.

Editorial Notes

The Vanderbilt University Athletic Association has issued a statement that tickets to its football games are "sold subject to revocation, and the athletic association gives notice to the public, which includes the student body, that it will revoke the license of any who may be found drunk or drinking at the games." By doing this the Commodores are setting a fine example to all college and school authorities.

Even Senator Borah's political opponents will hardly question the appropriateness of Idaho's giving his name to its highest peak, for as the State's most towering political figure he has brought it to the attention of many who would otherwise have known it only as "one of those western states."

While city authorities are looking for more parking space for automobiles, they should not forget also to look for more "parking" space for children.

With the almost complete withdrawal of the old dollar bills, the new ones do not begin to look as small as they did a few months ago. Relativity!

"Stop, Look, Listen" is still good advice at railway crossings, but "Look and Think" should rule the road even more extensively.

Now that pictures of spoken words have been exhibited on the screen, speaking likenesses will assume a new meaning.

Outside the gridiron, there's still plenty of opportunity for good cheer leaders.

After Labor's "Honeymoon," What?

BEING THE DIARY OF A POLITICAL PILGRIM

LONDON

THE assembly of Parliament brings to an end the long "honeymoon" period which has been enjoyed by the Labor Government. It came into office early in June, and during the ensuing five months it has moved in an atmosphere of national approval and applause, almost unexampled in British history. It certainly will not be able to complain that it has not received a chance to prepare its plans.

To some extent this long honeymoon has been due to the fortunate fact that the entry of the Government into office coincided with the holiday season. The voice of opposition and criticism has been stilled because all other politicians were away in the woods, or on the hillside, or by the sea, only too thankful to be given a respite from politics after the ardors of the general election.

But in greater measure the honeymoon has been due to the unquestioned success of the Labor Ministry in the field of foreign affairs. Some people say that the Labor Government has had unexampled good fortune, others that it has simply picked up the opportunities which its predecessors in office had neglected. Both claims may be partly true, but that does not really detract from its remarkable accomplishments in the international sphere.

* * *

The Government began with Philip Snowden's successful stand for a more just distribution of the proceeds of the Young plan. Many people have criticized his manner and method, but no one in Great Britain has contested the substantial justice of his claims, or failed to congratulate him on the result.

Of even greater importance has been Ramsay MacDonald's successful settlement of the Anglo-American naval controversy, first in his negotiations and later in his personal conversations with President Hoover. Though the Navy League is not satisfied with the figure of 339,000 tons of cruisers for Great Britain, there has been no opposition to Mr. MacDonald's fundamental thesis that war with the United States must be entirely ruled out, that there must be real parity between the two navies, and that there should, if possible, be a reduction in the present size of navies and expenditure upon them.

Allied with this success has been Mr. MacDonald's trip to the United States, the extraordinary welcome he obtained there, and the formulation with President Hoover of a policy for the promotion of world peace on the basis of the Pact of Paris, which both countries can whole-heartedly pursue in common. This, in the long run, may prove to be more important than the naval agreement, because much past controversy between the two countries has really arisen from a difference in their attitudes toward the rest of the world.

* * *

Then there was the successful meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, a success which was largely due to the Labor Government's initiative. Fourteen states signed the so-called Optional Clause—whereby they undertake to submit all justiciable disputes to the International Court of The Hague. The way was opened for the adhesion of the United States to this same court, and steps were taken which are intended to bring the Covenant of the League and the peace pact into harmony.

Finally, the Government grappled with the relations between Great Britain and Egypt and Irak by proposing a solution which would concede national independence to both, yet which also provided that, in so far as they required foreign assistance and advice, they would obtain it from Great Britain, and which assured British control of the Suez Canal and other vital communications.

Throughout the whole of the five months during which these events were taking place, the Conservative and Liberal oppositions have been almost silent—though together they command a small majority in Parliament. Even the usual autumn campaign of political recrimination has been stilled. Labor has had it its own way. But already the premonitory signs of battle are in the air, not over foreign, but over domestic affairs.

For it is on the domestic front that Labor's real troubles lie. The Government came into power largely through discontent with the failure of the Conservative Government to deal with the problem of unemployment, or to better the conditions of the people. The Labor Government made promises about the millennium which would follow a Labor victory, which, while they were moderate as compared with the earlier promises of the Socialist movement, none the less were very far reaching as compared with any accomplishments which appear within the reach of any government, and yet which their supporters will now expect them to fulfill.

* * *

The first fence that they will have to meet is the fact that the figures of unemployment are rising and not falling. This is partly due to normal, seasonal causes, but partly to uncertainty about the future which checks enterprise. The Labor Party, like David Lloyd George, at the last election promised to inaugurate a program of public works which would absorb the unemployed within some such short time as two years. Its program for dealing with unemployment has still to be disclosed. But, despite J. H. Thomas's visit to Canada, there are few signs that Labor will be able at once to diminish in any appreciable degree the 1,200,000 on the unemployed register.

The second domestic problem which confronts the Government is that of the coal mines. The coal industry in Great Britain has been in difficulties for several years, and even today, with exports tending to rise, the industry as a whole is running at a loss, despite low wages and a large shrinkage in the number of miners employed. Yet the Government is pledged to shorten the hours from eight hours to seven and one-half, if not to seven.

Such action, though it will only bring British hours into line with the hours worked on the Continent of Europe, is bound to increase the present losses of the industry. So the Government has required the coal owners to prepare a marketing scheme which will regulate the output by districts, and put an end to the present cut-throat competition. But this can only result in raising the cost to the consumer, a result which will certainly not be popular or help depressed industries to recover.

* * *

The third problem is finance. The Government has already added £8,000,000 a year to the budget for widows' pensions. It will certainly propose large expenditure on development works. It has promised to raise the school-leaving age to fifteen. It will be strongly pressed by its followers to fulfill its extremely expensive election promises. Yet extra expenditure spells extra taxation unless equivalent economies can be made elsewhere, say in armaments, and of these there are few signs as yet. Moreover, increased taxation is never popular, and if it trenches on savings available for investment, may have a serious effect on new enterprise, and therefore on employment.

It is clear, therefore, that difficult times lie ahead of the Labor Government in the domestic sphere, and that the plain sailing and fair weather that it has hitherto enjoyed in the field of foreign affairs is nearly over. And, as is always the case with democracies, it will be by the performance on the home rather than on the foreign front, that the electorate will tend to judge it.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

WITH few exceptions the women of Germany, no matter what their creed or political tendencies, are strong opponents of war. At the instigation of the Evangelical World Union for International Amity of the Churches and the Peace Union of German Catholics, a new society has been founded: Die Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Konfessionen für den Frieden (union of workers of all religions for peace). This is irrespective of creeds, economics and politics, having only the mutual aim of bringing about permanent peace on the basis of religion and morality. One of the new union's first meetings was convened here recently by Jewish women in the hall of the High School for Music which, large though it is, could not contain all who desired to be present. The speakers included many who are well known in the world of learning, and women spoke to women plain truths about the horrors of war. Claudia Katz, a doctor of chemistry, gave a graphic and terrible picture of a future gas war. The latest inventions, she said, would prove far more destructive than the dreaded phosgene gas. Against such a calamity as a gas war all the women in the world must unite; the combat of war must begin in the nursery and never terminate until the world's peace is established. Another speaker proved the love of peace among the Jewish people, stressing the fact that a prayer for peace was included in the Jewish daily prayer. The large audience testified to their earnest determination to work in the cause of a world peace. Selections of classical music opened and closed the meeting, which will be followed by similar meetings of women of various denominations.

* * *

English residents in Berlin are eagerly looking forward to a visit of Miss Sybil Thorndike who, it is said on good authority, has promised to play Candida at the newly founded permanent English theater in the German capital. This is good hearing for British and Germans alike, especially as Miss Thorndike will be accompanied by Mr. Casson and will certainly give another rôle or two. English-speaking German actors have given plays here for a number of years in the English language, and given them surprisingly well, and the plan of a permanent English theater has aroused general interest. Five thousand persons up to the present time have enrolled their names on the subscription list of the new undertaking, which is in capable and experienced hands.

* * *

Things are humming in the picturesque little village of Oberammergau, for the opening of the play year 1930 is not so very far away, and there is still much to do. The full-dress rehearsal will take place on May 6 and the final one on May 8. The plays commence three days later and terminate on September 28. There will be altogether sixty performances. The Oberammergau Passion Play was first performed in 1634, so that the village will be able to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary in 1934. In 1680, however, it was decided to perform the play only in intervals of ten years dating from that year, so that it will be necessary to interrupt the regular series for the anniversary celebration. Visitors to Oberammergau next summer will be in a position to sight-see the surrounding country by means of the quaint, old-fashioned four-horse mail coach. This means of travel was introduced in Munich this summer and found successful; it has now been discontinued for the present at that city, but will be instituted in Oberammergau for trips to the castles in the mountain districts and will probably be hailed with delight as a change from the conventional autocar.

* * *

The Luft Hansa's chief plans for the future are threefold: first, serious preparation for transoceanic flights—North and South America—and an extension of transcontinental lines to east Asia; second, uniting of Germany with the European economic centers, the routes selected being those which promise the best returns, and the extending of connections between railway and air; third, the maintaining of a rationalized inner-German connection between the largest German cities communicating with the European network, to which end it is proposed to extend the long-distance flights in inner Germany and to reduce the number of "hops" between near-by towns. Chief among the ever-increasing number of passengers on the Luft Hansa are business men—at least 55 per cent; then follow men of letters and sciences. Some 12 per cent are state officials, journalists and lawyers; actors, theater managers, artists and those of similar professions form a sixth part, and the smallest percentage among the passengers is, strangely enough, composed of the leisured classes and joy fliers. Thus it is plainly seen that the main incentive to flying is the saving of time. This is also shown by the type of freight that is conveyed by air, which consists mostly of flowers and other perishable goods, spare parts and, above all, of fashionable articles of toilet for women. Night flights to London are contemplated for the coming year, the plane leaving Berlin at 10 p. m. instead of as hitherto at 2 a. m. If this proves successful, and there is little doubt of it, mail will be delivered at the breakfast table in London the next morning.

* * *

Munich has completely beaten Berlin in the matter of automobiles. One person out of every fourteen Munich residents now owns a driver's license. The police department of the Bavarian capital reports that from July, 1928, to July of the present year, 6000 new licenses were issued, which places Munich among the foremost of continental European cities. It has been decided here to establish better automobile schools than have hitherto existed, but with regard to decreasing the ridiculously high fees and restricting the obstacles with which learning to drive a motorcar is surrounded, the authorities say nothing.

* * *

The historical "Gewandhaus," the large and handsome concert hall at Leipzig, has succeeded in obtaining the services of Toscanini for a series of concerts, to be given next May. The famous conductor will at these concerts wield his baton to the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, an event of sufficient importance in itself. There is already a demand for tickets for the series.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Rocket-Propelled Airplane

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During the last year or two there have been numerous references in the press to the rocket-propelled motorcar, and more recently to the rocket-propelled airplane, constructed by Herr Van Opel. These references may not have made clear to the reader who is not an engineer what is taking place, due perhaps to the use of the word "rocket," which tends to imply something spectacular but not useful. This type of experiment seems to foreshadow the possibility of great developments in air transportation, and therefore deserves to be understood.

The present method of driving an airplane or airship is to cause a stream of air in a horizontal direction by the aid of an engine and propeller. The engine itself works because the ignition of an explosive mixture in its cylinders causes a gust of hot air and gas to blow on the pistons of each of the six, twelve or twenty-four cylinders; the pistons by means of connecting rods and cranks turn a propeller which causes a gust of air to drive the airplane. The engine efficiency is about 35 per cent, the efficiency of a propeller is, say, 80 per cent, so that not more than about 25 per cent of the energy of the explosive (at present petrol or gasoline) is available to drive the airplane. The engine has hundreds of parts requiring attention, and the propeller is a weak unit under certain conditions.

Van Opel appears to be trying to get rid of this expensive and not very efficient mechanism by making the gust of hot air and gas from his explosions drive the airplane direct—a commendable effort and one which if ultimately successful may have far-reaching results. P. GOOD.

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